



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-011
Tuesday
18 January 1994

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-011

CONTENTS

18 January 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.
An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Croatia's Granic Warns of Intensified War [Zagreb TV]	1
Russia's Churkin Comments on Talks With Granic [Zagreb Radio]	1

BULGARIA

Interior Minister Tenders Resignation [Sofia TV]	2
Cabinet Rejects Resignation Offer [Sofia Radio]	2
'Secret' Antiterror Accord Signed With Turkey [Ankara ANATOLIA]	2
Zhelev 'Convinced' of Political Support [STANDART NEWS 10 Jan]	2
BSP, SDS Blamed for 'Political Tension' [Sofia Radio]	3
Draft Budget Plans Reduced Funds for Army [KONTINENT 14 Jan]	3

SLOVAKIA

Prime Minister Interviewed on Current Issues [Bratislava Radio]	4
---	---

HUNGARY

Boross on Prague Summit, Talks With Clinton [Budapest TV]	6
Jeszenszky Interviewed on 'Partnership' Program [PESTI HIRLAP 14 Jan]	7

POLAND

Pawlak Cited on NATO, Inflation, Elections [Warsaw Radio]	8
Minister on Russian Role in Security System [Warsaw Radio]	8
Olechowski: Poland Insists on NATO Membership [Berlin DDP/ADN]	8
Olechowski, Hungary's Jeszenszky Praise Ties [PAP]	8
Senate Adopts Copyright Law, Proposes Changes [RZECZPOSPOLITA 14 Jan]	8
Zhirinovskiy Visit Planned for 28 Jan [Warsaw TV]	9

ROMANIA

Government Statement on Partnership for Peace [Bucharest Radio]	10
Iliescu, Albright Discuss Economic Relations [Bucharest Radio]	10
Parties Express Readiness To Join Government [Bucharest Radio]	11
Nastase Rejects Offer [Bucharest Radio]	11
Item Detail's Budapest Bill on WWII Damages [ADEVARUL 10 Jan]	11
New Ethnic Unrest in Cluj Possible [EVENIMENTUL ZILEI 4 Jan]	12
Union Head Ends Hunger Strike After Dismissal [Bucharest Radio]	12

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Karadzic Addresses Serbian Assembly [Belgrade Radio]	13
Holds News Conference [TANJUG]	14
Serbs To Respond to Muslim Rejection of Plan [TANJUG]	14
Koljevic Announces New Platform for Negotiations [Belgrade Radio]	15
Bosnian Presidency Rejects Croatian Proposal [Sarajevo Radio]	15
Ljubljankic: Proposal 'Useless' [Sarajevo Radio]	16
Bosnian Croats Support Tudjman Initiative [Zagreb TV]	17

Silajdzic Expresses Pessimism Over New Talks [AFP]	17
Silajdzic Discusses Meeting With Krajisnik [Sarajevo Radio]	17
Boban Reportedly 'Ousted From Power' [Mainz TV]	18
Karadzic Orders Ban on Attacks on UNPROFOR [TANJUG]	18
Prlic: Bosnian Croats To Join Croatia [TANJUG]	18
Croatian Air Raids 'Witnessed by UN Forces' [AFP]	19
Renewed Fighting in Tuzla Reported [Sarajevo Radio]	19
Muslims, Serbs Fighting Around Novi Travnik [Zagreb Radio]	19
Serbs Reportedly Resume Shelling of Srebrenica [Sarajevo Radio]	19
Croats: Government Forces 'Heavily Defeated' [Zagreb Radio]	20
HVO Still Blocking Food Convoy From Maglaj [Sarajevo Radio]	20
Croat General Threatens To Bomb Arms Factory [TANJUG]	20
HVO: Territory Regained From Muslims in Mostar [Zagreb TV]	20
'Fierce' Inter-Muslim Fighting Continues [TANJUG]	21
Izetbegovic's Forces Seek To Arrest Abdic [TANJUG]	21
Nordic Battalion Comes Under Attack [Sarajevo Radio]	21
UN Commander Views War, Blue Helmet Tasks [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 17 Jan]	21

CROATIA

Milan Martic: 'I Am Nobody's Puppet' [Belgrade TV]	24
Valentic Holds Talks With Serbian Deputies [Zagreb Radio]	24
HDZ Denies Rumors on Replacing Top Officials [Zagreb Radio]	24

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Government Introduces New, Convertible Dinar [TANJUG]	26
SPO Revokes Mandates for 11 Deputies [TANJUG]	26
TANJUG Notes Clinton Remarks on Bosnia	26
Deputy Prime Minister Cited on Bosnian Conflict [TANJUG]	27

Serbia

Markovic Briefs Spanish Delegation on Kosovo [TANJUG]	27
---	----

Macedonia

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Ends Visit, Comments [TANJUG]	28
Five UNPROFOR Members Detained by Guards [MIC 17 Jan]	28
Akashi Meets Gligorov, Popovski, Crvenkovski [MIC 14 Jan]	28
U.S. Congressional Delegation Meets Gligorov [TANJUG]	28

Kosovo

Rugova Welcomes NATO's Partnership for Peace [TANJUG]	28
Rugova Urges UN To Decide on Protection [Tirana TV]	29
500 Serb Policemen Refuse Kosovo Duty [Tirana TV]	29
'Wealthiest' Firm Halts Production Indefinitely [BORBA 12 Jan]	29

Vojvodina

Ethnic Hungarians Demand Political Autonomy [Budapest Radio]	29
DZVM Not To Help Form New Government [TANJUG]	29

Croatia's Granic Warns of Intensified War

*LD1701193694 Zagreb HTV Television in
Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 94*

[Video report by unidentified correspondent in Geneva]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] On one side we have Croatia's efforts for peace and a call for peace by the European Union, and on the other side the Muslims are maneuvering with the war option and the display of force. [passage omitted]

Late this afternoon Minister Granic held talks with Haris Silajdzic.

[Begin Granic recording] "The European Union has sent a (?memorandum) in which it warns all the sides to make all possible efforts to achieve an urgent end to hostilities and an agreement. This is probably one of the most important days of the Geneva negotiations. If no agreement is reached, there is a big chance that the war will intensify even further.

Croatia is making extreme efforts to bring about an end to the conflict and, in the spirit of the agreement that President Tudjman proposed to President Izetbegovic, primarily an end to the conflict between the Croats and the Muslims, and to reach an agreement between them. Croatia is also making efforts to normalize relations between Croatia and Serbia on the basis of mutual recognition and of certain necessary preconditions. That was the main topic of all the talks today, the lengthy talks with Prime Minister Silajdzic and with the Bosnian Muslim delegation." [end recording] [passage omitted]

Russia's Churkin Comments on Talks With Granic

*LD1701121394 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in
Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 94*

[Text] Those who initiate further clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina will end up losers. These were the words of Vitaliy Churkin, the Russian president's special envoy, after his talks with Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic. This is Tihomir Vinkovic reporting for Croatian radio news from Geneva.

Churkin believes that tomorrow's meeting of all interested sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina must bring progress. However, it is too optimistic to expect that the agreement will be signed tomorrow, Churkin said. He believes that the talks should go along the line of the EU [European Union] proposal. Too much effort and time have been invested to introduce fundamental changes at this point, Churkin believes. Unfortunately, there are still forces that want war. Churkin said that President Tudjman's proposal, brought up in Bonn, was interesting, especially the part concerning access to the sea.

The Russian Federation obviously supports the EU's stance, and, judging by the news from Moscow, so does America. The behavior of the Muslim side is in complete contravention of the European Twelve's stance. Their response to the peace initiative is negative. The opinion prevails that the Muslims would like the UN Security Council to take over the negotiations, which both the EU and America oppose.

The problem is a European one, and consequently it should be dealt with in Europe, Croatian Minister Mate Granic said. An absolute cease-fire should come into effect in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and a political solution should be found in line with the EU's proposal. This is Croatia's stand, about which Vitaliy Churkin has been informed.

Interior Minister Tenders Resignation

AU1601204594 Sofia Bulgarska Televiziya Network in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Text] Only a few minutes ago we learned the following from Raycho Raykov, spokesman for the Council of Ministers:

The sharp escalation of incidents related to organized crime have evoked a broad discussion in our society and the mass media. In this context, Prime Minister Lyuben Berov has been consulting with Valentin Karabashev and Evgeni Matinchev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Minister of the Interior Viktor Mikhaylov; and other high-ranking state officials since yesterday.

The specific circumstances surrounding the recent brazen violations of the public order and the struggle against crime are being clarified.

At the behest of Minister Mikhaylov, the participants in the consultations discussed many specific measures aimed at sharply improving the legal order in the country.

Assuming total responsibility for the tragic incident of 14 January in Belite Brezi, Minister Viktor Mikhaylov tendered his resignation to Lyuben Berov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The resignation will be discussed tomorrow by the Council of Ministers.

Cabinet Rejects Resignation Offer

AU1701212594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] In a secret ballot, with 13 votes against, the 13 members of the cabinet unanimously refused to accept the resignation tendered by Minister of Internal Affairs Viktor Mikhaylov.

His colleagues appreciated the gesture as a moral act, but agreed with the view that such a step is totally uncalled for and even dangerous under the present circumstances, considering the uneasy situation in the departments of the ministry.

The cabinet heard and approved a report read by the minister of internal affairs about recently increasing incidents on our western borders, related to the attempts of private companies to violate the embargo against former Yugoslavia, especially by exporting oil products.

Prime Minister Lyuben Berov and three of the cabinet ministers are scheduled to propose the necessary measures for increased controls, particularly over officials in charge of exercising the controls on exports to former Yugoslavia.

At today's session the Council of Ministers decided to expand the functions of the Power Engineering Committee.

The exports, imports, and distribution of natural gas are and the gradual discontinuation of uranium extraction

and partial processing are already within the committee's competence. An guideline on determining the 10 categories of agricultural land in connection with changing their purpose was also adopted at today's session.

Minister of Health Tancho Gugalov is in charge of the donation amounting to \$520,000 granted by the Japanese Government for drafting a program on the reorganization of the health sector.

The government further approved Bulgaria's participation in the Partnership for Peace Program by special resolution based on a report submitted by Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov and Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov. The cabinet authorized the signing of the [word indistinct] document proposed by NATO on the subject. A specially appointed working group is in charge of drafting specific proposals on our country's participation in the Partnership for Peace program.

Today the cabinet ministers were obliged to leave the conference hall for a recess, because of the inspection following an anonymous call about a bomb being placed in the Council of Ministers building.

'Secret' Antiterror Accord Signed With Turkey

TA1501170894 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] Sofia, Jan. 15 (A.A)—Turkey and Bulgaria will take joint action against terrorism. Bulgarian anti-terror department director Feodor Vladimirov told AA that they have met with Turkish officials in July and have signed a cooperation protocol against international terror organizations. He added that the matter had been kept in secret so far, for security reasons.

During the meeting Turkish officials briefed their Bulgarian colleagues on the terror organization in Turkey and gave detailed information on the connections of these in Europe. Vladimirov said that Bulgaria was being used as a bridge in drug and arms smuggling.

"We also know that some separatist terrorists are temporarily staying in Bulgaria when they flee to Europe. However, terror groups are not using Bulgaria as a shelter," he said.

Zhelev 'Convinced' of Political Support

AU1401142394 Sofia STANDART NEWS in Bulgarian 10 Jan 94 p

[Commentary by Tatyana Vasileva: "Rating"]

[Text] What would happen should Dr. Zhelev decide to test the voters' confidence, namely the confidence of those who already cast their vote for him in the direct elections? Despite the endless attacks launched against him, Dr. Zhelev does not seem afraid and is not behaving accordingly. He by no means appears helpless either.

He hardly relies solely on his popularity which, as reflected by the results of all public opinion polls on political figures, seems to be the most stable.

In an interview with the Bulgarian National Radio Network yesterday, Dr. Zhelev declared that if anyone should try to jeopardize the successes achieved in settling Bulgaria's foreign debt or boycott the restored confidence of the international financial circles in our country, he would be forced to publicly declare such acts as high treason against the nation.

Naturally, his statement should not be interpreted as digging up the tomahawk against his opponents.

Dr. Zhelev has long since and repeatedly proposed the option of a political and parliamentary consensus as the only possible method of coping with the difficulties of the transition period and of successfully proceeding with the reform.

Both parliament and the relevant political forces rejected his offer.

Hence, one should not be surprised if the attacks against the Presidency should ricochet in the form of a boomerang.

It was hardly false modesty that prompted Dr. Zhelev to admit that he considers himself a president for the transition period and to add that he would not run for a new term of office. Nevertheless, he will see to it that the tasks, for the sake of which he was elected by direct vote, should not remain unfinished and he will take advantage of his remaining three years of office for this purpose.

This is so because he does not feel isolated from the people.

Hence, Zhelev being convinced of public support for his cause, we should not be surprised if he should seek confirmation for this support through a public referendum in an attempt to find out how much the constantly quoted "people" appreciate him.

In case of his defeat in such a referendum, he should blame his advisers and the sociologists.

BSP, SDS Blamed for 'Political Tension'

AU1501145894 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Jan 93

[Text] The BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] and SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] are responsible for again

creating a situation of political tension, states a memorandum adopted this evening at a special session of the Council for Cooperation.

According to the members of the council, what is needed is for all the political forces in the country to rally around the national priorities. According to the memorandum, parliament must speed up its work on establishing the legislative basis for regulating the political, economic, and social reforms in Bulgaria. The government should adopt severe measures to bring the crime rate under control, eliminate crime, and speed up the economic and agricultural reforms. The president should consolidate his role as head of state and the personification of the unity of the nation, as stated in the Constitution.

The memorandum is signed by 10 of the 11 parties that are members of the Council for Cooperation.

Draft Budget Plans Reduced Funds for Army

AU1701130594 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 14 Jan 94 p 2

[Report by Svetlana Peeva: "Budget Envisages Almost 13 Instead of 37 Billion Leva for Army"]

[Text] The National Security Commission of the National Assembly has learned that the government-proposed military budget is negligent. The commission met at the Bulgarian Army General Staff on 13 January.

The military had requested 37 billion leva for 1994 and indicated that they would be satisfied with 22 billion; however, their draft budget only envisages 12.7 billion leva.

The National Assembly members learned that the Army accumulated a debt of 1 billion leva last year. It was even necessary to use a part of the emergency rations. The amount needed for the Army's everyday operational needs in 1994 has not been ensured.

If the budget is not amended, the parliament will have to bear the responsibility for the consequences, the Army leadership declared. An internal subcommission led by Dimitur Yonchev will collect data on the situation in the Army and will make specific proposals on resolving the problems.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Current Issues

*LD1401234994 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica
Slovensko Network in Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Jan 94*

["Regular" Friday interview with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by editor Peter Toman; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Toman] Some political observers hold very skeptical views of Visegrad Group prospects. How do you see the Visegrad Four future?

[Meciar] As far as the cooperation within the Visegrad Four is concerned, the year 1993 can be assessed as the year of wasted opportunities. The creation of a common market area was supposed to have begun in 1992. We have made no headway in this respect. Multilateral cooperation has begun to stagnate. The building of an infrastructure in the border areas which would make it possible to establish communications between and within the states is stagnating. There are no programs which would outline a specific course of action in developing cooperation in the very near future. [passage omitted]

The Slovak Republic is exceptionally interested in the continual development of Visegrad Group. It is interested in the continual development of very effective forms of cooperation between Visegrad Four in the spheres where it is, from the pragmatic view point, appropriate and essential. In other words, this is the development of the economy, trade, transport and communications, the coordination of the course of action vis-a-vis European Communities. All of this is promising.

Naturally, the active development in 1994 will be to a certain extent modified by the situation surrounding the elections in the Republic of Hungary. Once again we shall be awaiting the outcome of these elections. There are concerns on our side that (?more time could be wasted) again.

Thus it is important for the Slovak Republic. We shall be striving for and seeking ways of cooperation. But whether this cooperation will actually materialize depends equally on all the four partners.

[Toman] The Brussels and Prague deliberations have somewhat overshadowed the fact that over here, on our political stage, developments in the Slovak National Party [SNS] have intensified. How do you interpret those conflicts, and above all, what consequences for the functioning of the coalition government and the stability of our internal political situation could they have?

[Meciar] What is going on inside the SNS is a matter for that party alone. But if such developments have an influence on the government coalition, then it is not a matter for that party alone because, naturally, it concerns the coalition, both in parliament and in the government. The nature of these developments was determined some time ago. Frequently, rhetoric obscured the truth, but we recognized the truth and discussed it. There

has always been, however, a contradiction between what was being said at the negotiating table and what was the SNS representative telling the public. Sometimes this even included untruths of which he was aware. But it is impossible to be in a coalition and at the same time against the coalition. The current dispute is not between those who are in favor of partnership and cooperation, because we are partners and we do not wish to deny their identity anyone. It is between those who do not want the coalition and this shared government on the one hand, and those who want the coalition and want to preserve the shared government on the other.

Several facts do surprise me, though. First of all, immediately following the signing of the coalition agreement, those SNS officials who had contributed to the creation of the coalition were attacked, while those who had criticized the coalition agreement gained the upper hand. Second, the government was joined by officials who did so on the basis of the coalition agreement and as a result of having the SNS mandate. These very same people are now being accused of career ambitions, although they have accepted posts of a lower status than they used to enjoy in parliament.

Likewise, I am astonished to see that in a process resembling a kind of purge, party officials or deputies representing the party [SNS], are being despatched to the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS]. Since this is taking place at a time when the national-democratic club is being set up, we have to ask the question: What about the SNS, has it not been a national-democratic party all along?

We know a lot about backstage deals and therefore are anxious to see the results of the SNS deliberations. From our point of view, the ideal situation would be if our partner acted in a united fashion. As this seems to be impossible, could we at least know who is who, please?

The situation when one thing is being said in the public and something different is being done behind the stage can hardly last much longer.

[Toman] Critical responses are coming in from HZDS district and local assemblies to that part of the New Year address by the president of the republic which speaks about the need to set up a more broad coalition government. What do you think about this proposal?

[Meciar] First, the New Year message is usually delivered in a festive atmosphere and rounds up the whole nature of the festive season. I do not know whether his speech had a disturbing effect. However, there was a special section of the community where its disturbing effect was felt.

It is not commonplace that the president should question the government of his own country before the talks of such importance, as were the talks with NATO on joining the alliance. This sends a very serious signal abroad and it backfires. At the same time, in practical politics there cannot be two policy lines—one from the

Castle [president's seat] and one government policy, because there is only one government and it is the government that makes policies.

The only reason why the HZDS is far more sensitive to these matters is that the president has been holding talks on various levels for several months. During these talks he has been trying to win the support of the people from the movement and to turn them against their own movement's chairman and against their own government.

As for the broad coalition idea, this is nothing new. After all, right from the very beginning our existence in the government was based on a close cooperation with the SNS and the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL]. As soon as certain possible changes started to take shape, we proposed a coalition to the Party of the Democratic Left. For me personally the biggest disappointment of 1993 was [SDL Chairman] Peter Weiss' statement that they [PDL] never took these talks seriously, because we [HZDS] have always very seriously and very honestly taken our place at the negotiating table.

There is, of course, yet another dimension to the forming of a coalition. We do not even oppose a coalition with the Christian Democratic Party [KDH], or in their own terminology, with the part of the Christian Democrats that would like to cooperate with us. But [KDH Chairman] Jan Carnogursky sets down as a condition for the coalition that the HZDS give up its chairman. We do not set this condition to the KDH. But what if we did? Does this mean that the HZDS should relinquish its leadership only to accommodate Carnogursky. Milan Knazko [chairman of the Alliance of the Democrats of the Slovak Republic—ADSR] has set down a similar condition. And what club does he represent?

Discussing our coalition with Egyuetteles is not on, I think. Our cooperation with the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement could have some proper foundations and both of us are trying to establish that they exist. And thus, voicing an idea and a slogan at the same time not being able to impart a content to them and specify in what ways they should be implemented is very difficult. Attaching personal dimensions to parties' attitudes and differences in policies and pointing out that the one who is to blame is Meciar amounts to great simplifications and I cannot accept this viewpoint.

The HZDS, which supported Mr president in the election by giving 74 votes to him, perceives his moves in a

far more sensitive way, mainly because his moves are directed at breaking up the movement. But the movement has been built to provide defenses against any external attack and, as such, it is defending itself. I think it is a legitimate defense.

Given this situation, just consider the action taken against [Ivan] Lexa [whose ministerial appointment was blocked by President Kovac]. He is threatened with the possibility that criminal prosecution could be relaunched against him for an offense which was not used even under Husak—nothing happened to Bilak [former member of CPCZ Central Committee], Colotka [former Slovak prime minister]—who were in this situation. But here, when a person says publicly what he [Lexa] said at a HZDS meeting, criminal proceedings are launched against this person and a punishment of deprivation of freedom is looming over him and he is being threatened with the confiscation of his passport. This does not create a good atmosphere, because Lexa enjoyed the trust of the same (?representation) whose trust the president sought. [passage omitted]

[Toman] The latest opinion polls once again signal the deepening political apathy of the population. The fact which is not too flattering is that in the assessment of trustworthiness of eight frontranking institutions in the state, the government found itself in last place. What, in your opinion, is the reason for this and how would you like achieve a reversal of things in the year that has just began?

[Meciar] We were aware of this threat before and that is why our last three cabinet sessions in 1993 considered this development, and the fact that the government could actually drop to the last place. After all, a citizen is continually being fed with the information that the government can be blamed for everything. The government can be blamed for any silly action of any official in Slovakia, it is blamed for each businessman who is out of work, is responsible for a hole in the road roadworkers failed to mend and so on. What this amounts to is that the government is identified with all the bad things in Slovakia. This has been achieved by influencing people's reasoning and thinking.

We are facing a task of exposing what (?the practical) responsibility of each official is and, on the other hand, to demonstrate the work of the government. I am confident that this relationship will be reversed.

Boross on Prague Summit, Talks With Clinton

LD1601221894 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Peter Boross by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given; from "The Week" program; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] There are various interpretations at home and abroad. After the NATO summit and the top level meetings in Prague, does Hungarian diplomacy regard the developments as a success or fiasco?

[Boross] [passage omitted] There was plenty of pouting in the foreign and domestic press. However, what happened means significantly more. It allows us to hope that if we meet certain conditions, the path may lead to NATO and security.

[Correspondent] Was this optimism confirmed by personal meetings, too, first and foremost, of course, with U.S. President Clinton?

[Boross] Yes. He is a politician of very cordial voice and informal style. The discussion had a pleasant atmosphere and was very rich in content.

A new element evolved, and it is very important. U.S. intentions for Central Europe's economic support were voiced. When President Clinton told us he would convene a conference in the United States as early as this year to facilitate the region's economic development, we learned about an initiative of the President that is destined to stimulate U.S. investment endeavors. Thus, the clear intention now seems to be to promote economic stability.

[Correspondent] Together or individually—it is obviously a big question in such an economic rise.

[Boross] During my talks in Prague I had the opportunity to stress to various negotiating partners that, quite peculiarly, the forces that shape world politics think very much in terms of regions, most of the times not in terms of individual countries, but a series of linkable countries, that is regions.

However, it is also clear from the statement that joining NATO, the progress, rapprochement to NATO, or becoming a NATO member are subject to the countries' individual performance. We would like to sign the document in Brussels on joining, which, we hope, will be followed by a couple of months work to prepare a working program. It will presumably include several compulsory elements regarding requirements related to the Armed Forces' armament, education, and skills, perhaps language knowledge.

It shows by itself that at present the political desire that we should immediately write a letter and ask for NATO admission is absolutely unreal. [passage omitted—Boross says two years ago, when Socialist chief Gyula

Horn raised the idea of joining NATO, Hungary's application would have been rejected]

[Correspondent] Obviously, every proposal is related to increasing the country's defensive ability, and in general matters regarding the country's stability. Now, after these talks, is Hungary in a significantly more favorable situation from this viewpoint than it was, let's say, two or three weeks [as heard] ago?

[Boross] God forbid [ne adja a sors] that we have to test how NATO would react if some more serious danger threatened us. However, I am convinced that this initiative and also its textual content means a more favorable security situation to us than two or three years ago. However, it does not yet mean absolute security; the security that one can achieve with NATO membership.

[Correspondent] Have these talks between the Visegrad countries brought about new tensions or, perhaps, have old ones, which have to be settled, been raised? It is a permanent problem, question, that the Hungarian Government does not eliminate but increases these tensions. I mean by this the prime minister's meeting with Prime Minister Meciar where the issue of Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros [hydroelectric power plant and dam] and the minority issue were again raised.

[Boross] I have to say that the main emphasis was on cooperation at all three talks, including my talks with Mr. Meciar. There are problems and we are aware of them. However, it was not possible to solve or to make an attempt to solve them during this time. In spite of this fact, we have a lot to do in the field of economic relations, for example in strengthening free trade relations. As soon as I returned home, this free trade issue, the question where we really stand in this matter, was put on my desk.

The Hungarian Government does not worsen these relations. However, the Hungarian Government lives with a historic situation. A Hungarian Government cannot be indifferent to Hungarians living beyond its borders—if it respected itself and called itself a Hungarian Government. The allegation that the Hungarian Government took steps that made the situation more tense than desirable I consider impossible. We have to take exception with those who think that if any kind of atrocity or disadvantageous step affected the Hungarian community in a neighboring country, the government should stay silent. Well, it cannot stay silent.

[Correspondent] To what extent will the agreements, which have been or will be concluded in the form of agreements in the course of talks, influence the relations of the region's countries with Ukraine and Russia, the Russian territories. [as heard]

[Boross] I have to say that the Partnership for Peace initiative can be a kind of spiritual familiarization for those who have been frightened or received this initiative unfavorably or with criticism. Therefore, the fact that here, in this region, only endeavors for security, and

not preparations against the domination of somebody, can be proved by a series of facts.

Ukrainian and Russian relations are extremely important to us. I hope we can soon welcome the Russian prime minister in Budapest. And here, in this place, realistically assessing where the storm of history has placed us, we have to declare that, yes, our orientation is indeed trans-Atlantic from the security point of view, but our relations toward the eastern region can be described with peaceful intentions, friendly motivations, the strengthening of political ties, and the prosperity of the economy in a way that, in the current market situation, can be really imagined only with a strengthening eastern market.

[Correspondent] Should we not bother about the message of the victorious Russian—Zhirinovskiy—sent almost every day that we should remain neutral and not to get closer to NATO.

[Boross] Well, to be honest, I hear and read different things, not only because I do not speak Russian, but for other reasons as well. [passage indistinct] The aforementioned gentleman has bewildering manifestations. If he said this, I have to qualify his manifestations as very immature. However, I hope that it cannot be considered as the Russian policy. This is a kind of peripheral phenomenon, if there were indeed voices like this. [passage omitted]

Jeszzenszky Interviewed on 'Partnership' Program

AU1401210994 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in
Hungarian 14 Jan 94 p 13

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Laszlo Gog; place and date not given: "Geza Jeszenszky on the Partnership for Peace Program"]

[Text] [Gog] Hungary was among the first to accept the U.S. and NATO offer for a partnership for peace and announced that, within this framework, Hungary would like to participate in bilateral military cooperation with NATO. When do you expect from the signing of the peace partnership declaration adopted in Brussels?

[Jeszzenszky] I cannot yet give you a firm answer to this question, but it will take place soon. After certain political consultations at home, the signing of this cooperation will take place soon. The U.S. side plans to send a further delegation to Hungary, as well as to the other states, in the near future. This is not an international

agreement, so it does not need parliamentary ratification; however, the government believes it important to have the broadest possible political consensus behind this.

[Gog] The signing of the statement will be followed by the bilateral NATO-Hungarian agreement on cooperation, one that contains the details of cooperation. What does Hungary plan to include in this project?

[Jeszzenszky] Definitely the framework of concrete cooperation, political representation, and participation in the activity of the NATO Headquarters. We would also like to include something that is there in the Brussels document, namely that the goal is full membership and, at the same time, that we accept certain obligations.

[Gog] Will certain concrete elements of military cooperation, such as the organization of military exercises, military training, and participation in peacekeeping missions also be included in the treaty?

[Jeszzenszky] Of course. However, some elements of military cooperation have already been effected, such as the training of Hungarian officers in various NATO countries, as well as the broadening of control over airspace. As a UN member, Hungary also participates in certain peacekeeping actions, for example in Mozambique and Cambodia. When we train in a NATO framework, this will also advance the reform of the Hungarian Army.

[Gog] All four Visegrad countries have already announced their willingness to participate in the cooperation offered under the Partnership for Peace program. In your opinion, in what way are President Clinton's visit and discussions in Prague important?

[Jeszzenszky] Actually, exactly what NATO was offering only transpired on Monday [10 January]. This is an American proposal and it had to be accepted by NATO. The United States played an important and positive role in making the NATO summit accept this rich cooperation program after all and, in this way, opened a possible venue. It was not their goal in Prague to convince us that this peace partnership is good for us and that it provides adequate security, and it was not our goal to convince them that this should be better and that they should give as much as possible; instead, we talked of ways in which the stability of Hungary and its neighbors could be advanced, for example in economic matters, because these matters are very important from the viewpoint of security.

Pawlak Cited on NATO, Inflation, Elections

LD1801094894 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak said that every country that accepts the American Partnership for Peace program would individually decide the scope of its cooperation with NATO. He added that the forms and scope of Poland's cooperation with NATO were also linked with the capacity of this year's budget.

In an interview for the Polish Radio Third Program, the prime minister said that details of Poland's cooperation with NATO, as part of the Partnership for Peace program, as well as the results of the recent visit by President Walesa and the prime minister to Prague, will be discussed at today's meeting of the government.

Waldemar Pawlak announced that this year, as an anti-inflation measure, the government would attempt to slow down the pace of official price rises [ceny urzędowe].

The prime minister emphasized that the numerous changes, which have recently occurred in Poland, have been achieved in a democratic way, without the upheavals and conflicts which took place in other countries.

Waldemar Pawlak expressed the opinion that in the spring local government elections, it would be better to use the old electoral system instead of the new one proposed by the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic. According to the prime minister, councillors and representatives of the local government assemblies [sejmiki samorządowe], with whom he recently had talks, were in favor of such a solution.

Minister on Russian Role in Security System

LD1701193894 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] Tomorrow the Polish Government will adopt a final view on Poland's participation in the American Partnership for Peace program. During U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to Russia, Boris Yeltsin came out for Russia's full participation in the program. According to President Yeltsin, it is possible for Russia to join NATO, but only together with all former allies of the East Bloc.

We asked Defense Minister Piotr Kołodziejczyk whether possible access to NATO by Russia would not undermine Western security guarantees to our country.

[Begin Kołodziejczyk recording] Nobody is going to give full guarantees. We have to strive after them, this is obvious. The statements by President Yeltsin, however, well, they vary in tone and they are not always consistent.

Still, I think that Clinton achieved a lot. If Yeltsin accepts the participation in the Partnership for Peace, it means that we can feel a little safer—if these intentions

are genuine. No security system without Russia or, even worse, against Russia would be either permanent or safe. That is why I receive the statement favorably. We will see how it is going to look in practice. [end recording]

Olechowski: Poland Insists on NATO Membership

LD1501103594 Berlin DDP/ADN in German 0340 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] Hamburg (DDP/ADN)—Poland will not accept the NATO decision not to allow members of the former Warsaw Pact join the organization, Polish Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski told the news magazine DER SPIEGEL. His country will do all it can to "become a member." However, with regard to "Russia's encirclement phobia," nothing will be undertaken that would harm Moscow's interests. If Russia continues on its way to democracy, Olechowski said, the "resistance against our membership" will fade. Otherwise the West will have to admit Poland into the defense alliance despite a Russian veto. There is "no alternative" to this, the Polish foreign minister stressed.

Olechowski, Hungary's Jęszenszky Praise Ties

LD1401134794 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1317 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan—According to Andrzej Olechowski and Geza Jęszenszky, foreign ministers of Poland and Hungary, it is hard to imagine relations between both states being better than to date. In their view, Polish-Hungarian friendship can become an "engine" of cooperation in the Visegrad Group.

After talks today in the Foreign Ministry, Olechowski said that the excellent Polish-Hungarian political contacts can also be translated into economic relations. In the near future, businessmen of both states will prepare a report on possibilities for expanding economic cooperation.

The Polish and Hungarian foreign ministers also signed an agreement on cooperation between their departments, including cooperation between ambassadors of Poland and Hungary in third countries.

Senate Adopts Copyright Law, Proposes Changes

WS1401154294 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Jan 94 p 2

[Report by M.D.Z.: "Pirates' Kingdom Is Collapsing"]

[Text] With two abstentions, the Senate adopted the "Copyright Law"; it made several amendments which, among others, limit a producer's rights to works.

The copyright bill, classified as urgent, was forwarded to the Sejm on 23 November 1994. Such a mode of proceedings was criticized by Zbigniew Romaszewski: "Urgent proceedings make it practically impossible for

the Senate to influence this law," said Romaszewski. The "Solidarity" senator said that the producer's rights were too broad and proposed that the period in which they are binding be shortened from 10 to five years, which the chamber did (there was no vote against it), after the committees had issued positive opinions. It adopted the law, despite the negative stand by Deputy Minister of Culture Piotr Lukaszewicz, who explained that "the producer is not only a fat capitalist with a cigar in his mouth, but also the one who organizes the process of creating work."

The new Copyright Law envisions absolution for owners of computer software which they obtained, in violation of the law, before the effective date of this law. "What would we look like if in an agreement with the United States, we decided that as soon as the agreement comes into effect, all automobiles stolen in the United States will be the legal property of the people who bought them?" protested Piotr L. Andrzejewski, on behalf of the Club of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity." "The theft of computer software and the theft of automobiles are two entirely different things; a person who obtained given software in a non-prohibited manner cannot be told not to use it," argued Senator Jan Orzechowski of the Polish Peasant Party; the majority of the senators agreed with his view.

"Poland is believed to be a real paradise for pirates. The production and sale of those people's products is a large sector of the economy; however, it is in fact like a tumor. Due to the fact that this sector exists, everyone is losing, except the pirates themselves," said Piotr Lukaszewicz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Culture and Art; he was for maintaining the absolution concerning stolen software.

Among the proposals that the senators turned down was also prolonging vacation legis [preceding two words in Latin] from three to six months from the day the law is passed—"to give appropriate establishments the time to become familiar with it."

It was agreed that it will be lawful to perform literary, musical, and literary-musical works in public, free of charge ("if this is not done with a view to making a profit"), and to distribute them, without the author's permission, for "didactic and scientific purposes."

The senators decided that a court of law must state the forfeiture of the "unlawfully manufactured specimens of works"; it may also, but is not obliged by the law, to state the forfeiture of the objects by means of which the offense was committed.

Solidarity senators expressed doubts of a rather general nature. Piotr L. Andrzejewski stated that the Copyright Law violates the constitutional right to associate and introduces a "Stalinist criterion of the warranty of the right administration," which will be decided by the governmental administration.

On Thursday [13 January], the Sejm also adopted amendments to the Geological and Mining Law.

Zhirinovskiy Visit Planned for 28 Jan

LD1701211394 Warsaw TVP TV Second Program
Network in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Relayed by TV Polonia network]

[Text] Vladimir Zhirinovskiy will arrive in Poland on 28 January accompanied by a 10-person delegation. Janusz Bryczkowski, head of the Samoobrona [Self-Defense] National Front, who is currently in Moscow, has announced.

[Correspondent Iwona Parchimowicz; identified by caption] The visit will last two to three days. It will most certainly take place on Saturday and Sunday, as there are no meetings of the State Duma then. It will depend on the situation in the parliament whether the visit will be extended to Monday 29 January. The Grunwald battlefields, Krakow, and Auschwitz are still on the program of the visit. Zhirinovskiy's colleague has also mentioned a visit to some large enterprise, preferably an arms industry enterprise.

Bryczkowski is convinced that several important Polish politicians would like to meet Zhirinovskiy in the hope of getting closer acquainted with this Russian marvel. The personal protection of the Moscow guest is Bryczkowski's greatest concern. Most probably he will hire professionals from the antiterrorist brigade operating at Okęcie airport. Because of the long route of the visit and a short stay, the guests will travel in Poland by helicopter.

Government Statement on Partnership for Peace*AU1401171694 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Text] During its regular weekly meeting held today, Romania's Government adopted the following statement on NATO's Partnership for Peace proposal.

The statement made by Romania's President on 11 January 1994—a statement that was released immediately after the conclusion of the Brussels summit of the North Atlantic Council—represents the official acceptance by our country of the Partnership for Peace, as a new form of cooperation between NATO and the democratic countries situated to the east of Alliance, designed to lead to consolidating security and stability in Europe.

Romania's Government notes with full satisfaction and accepts the invitation addressed by the North Atlantic Council to the interested states, including our country, to participate in the Partnership for Peace, considering it as a preliminary stage for Romania's eventual admission to NATO as a fully fledged member. Romania's Government declares that it is ready to sign the basic document on the participation to a new form of partnership as soon as possible, and asks the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take urgent steps in this direction. At the same time, the government has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense to work out a draft document on Romania's participation, which will identify the measures that our country intends to adopt in order to implement the political goals of the Partnership for Peace and will specify the military and other means that our country might use for activities within the Partnership for Peace framework, after consultations with the specialized commissions of the two chambers of Romania's Parliament.

The government will submit the draft document to the approval of the Supreme Council for the Country's Defense. On the basis of this document and of a partnership program to be worked out by NATO, the sides will proceed to negotiating and signing the individual Partnership for Peace program between Romania and NATO, which will be submitted for ratification to the country's Parliament, in accordance with constitutional provisions. Likewise, proceeding from the provisions of the invitation to participate in the Partnership for Peace, the government asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense to appoint their civilian and military representatives to the Alliance's headquarters in Brussels and to the coordinating cell of the Partnership for Peace at SHAPE [Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers Europe] in Mons, Belgium.

Romania's Government believes that the provisions of the basic document on consultations with NATO in the event of a direct threat to the partner states as well as the provisions of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the North Atlantic Council in Brussels on 11 January 1994 unequivocally take into consideration Romania's

vital security interests. At the same time, the government considers our country's participation in the Partnership for Peace an essential component of the global process of Romania's integration into the Euro-Atlantic structures, a key goal of Romanian foreign policy. The government particularly values the national consensus that has emerged among the parliamentary political forces on the issue of accepting the invitation for Romania's participation in the Partnership for Peace—the Romanian Government's statement reads in conclusion.

Iliescu, Albright Discuss Economic Relations*AU1501204394 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Madeleine Albright, special envoy of U.S. President Bill Clinton and America's ambassador to the United Nations, paid a visit to Bucharest today. Her visit included talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a meeting with Romania's President Ion Iliescu at Cotroceni Palace, a working lunch, and a news conference held upon departure at Otopeni Airport. [passage omitted]

In a statement made to journalists after the talks at Cotroceni, President Ion Iliescu said that he views most favorably the presence in Bucharest of the American ambassador to the United Nations, the message delivered on behalf of President Bill Clinton, and the information received in connection with the Brussels decisions and the Partnership for Peace.

Ion Iliescu said that even before the Brussels meeting, Romania believed that this is perhaps one of the wisest decisions aimed at eliminating any discrimination in relations with the countries in this part of Europe and at ensuring a favorable framework of equal security for all European states and preparations for an evolutionary process for integration in NATO. We, said President Ion Iliescu, have expressed our choice and hope for future integration in NATO structures, and we see the Partnership for Peace as the most favorable framework for a normal evolution of this process. We have discussed real political and military preparation for these measures, which will be examined by the Supreme Council for the country's defense to develop contacts and finalize the framework for integration in the Partnership for Peace process.

In his statement Mr. Iliescu noted that other issues connected with peace and security in Europe as well as aspects of bilateral relations were also broached. On economic relations, we, the president mentioned, emphasized the need to develop a new economic partnership plan, as a new philosophy and political concept of economic relations both on the European continent, between equal partners, as well as a concept designed to govern international economic relations.

This is required because the world economy faces a systemic crisis and discrepancies between the rich and poor worlds risk turning into the most dangerous and explosive source for destabilization and insecurity in the

world. This is also an imperative issue at the European level, in the context of difficulties presented by the transition to a market economy in the countries neighboring Romania.

Ion Iliescu expressed his view that the issue of developing a concept of economic partnership and cooperation is part of a common fate and common opportunity. He stated that during the talks with the American ambassador to the United Nations he discovered that they shared almost identical views on security and economic cooperation issues. The Romanian president added that during the talks the sides emphasized prospects for developing the Romanian-American dialogue at the highest level and he reiterated the invitation extended to President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore to visit Romania.

Parties Express Readiness To Join Government

AU1401180394 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Today three-hour talks were held by representatives of the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR] and those of the Democratic Party-National Salvation Front [PD-FSN]. The goal of the talks, to which the press did not have access, was to find consensus elements in the views of the opposition parties that are prepared to assume responsibility for leading the country out of its current situation.

A statement released for the press after the conclusion of the talks says that in the opinion shared by the opposition parties, they are able to come up with concrete suggestions regarding both political and economic-social problems. Today's talks prove that the opposition parties have the necessary foresight, will, and competence to ensure the economic recovery, social peace, political stability, and international credibility of the country, the statement says.

Assessing that the current deadlock is the consequence of a government based on political alliances that are harmful for the country, as they allow for the access to power of certain non-democratic, anti-reform, extremist, and xenophobic forces, the current parliamentary opposition declares that it is ready to assume the responsibility for ruling the country. To that purpose the parliamentary majority has to be restructured and therefore the opposition expresses its readiness to set up a coalition government with the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania—ruling party].

The responsibility now lies with those who hold the principal levers of the current political power. If the political proposal made by the opposition is ignored, the solution to this problem should be given by means of the direct vote of the nation [early elections], the statement concludes.

Nastase Rejects Offer

AU1801101394 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 0500 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening, on a program for television, Adrian Nastase, executive chairman of Social Democracy Party of Romania [PDSR], made a number of remarks about the current political negotiations [between President Ion Iliescu and leaders of parties that are represented in parliament] and a possible government reshuffle.

The offer made by the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR], which wishes to strike an alliance with the Democratic Party-National Salvation Front [PD-FSN] and PDSR in view of setting up a government, was assessed by Nastase as valuable in principle, but problem-generating at the practical level, which also refers to the idea of modifying the existing balance [of forces in parliament], namely 47 percent belonging to the opposition [CDR together with CD-FSN], as compared with 34 percent belonging to the PDSR, as such a thing would turn the current ruling party into a minority one.

Furthermore, Nastase noted that the aforementioned offer also tries to make PDSR sever all relations with the parties that have been its allies until now, and thus the offer might also influence the electorate of the ruling party.

Under such circumstances, in Nastase's opinion, for the time being no such coalition cabinet can be set up, and, considering that there can be no interruptions in the government of the country, as well as the offer of PUNR to participate in the act of governing, they [PDSR] have engaged in negotiations with that party. Those negotiations are to be concluded within a few days, and they will offer a realistic short-term alternative. Meanwhile, talks will be continued with the CDR as well.

In the PDSR's opinion, the principal goal is to achieve a political pact that should refer to a minimum number of essential issues for the country, regardless of the political color of the government, such as economic issues, association with European and Euro-Atlantic bodies, the memorandum to be signed with the International Monetary Fund, the privatization and economic restructuring processes, as well as a number of social aspects, including the dialogue with the trade unions. [passage omitted]

Item Details Budapest Bill on WWII Damages

AU1401163594 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 10 Jan 94 pp 1, 2

[Article by Silviu Achim: "Romanians Compensated by the Hungarian State"]

[Text] On Saturday [8 January], while the mayors and counselors of ethnic Hungarians living in the southern part of Slovakia were debating the issue of their self-government in Komarno, the leaders of the UDMR

[Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] county branches held an important meeting in the town of Miercurea Ciuc. All those who thought that this was more than just coincidence were wrong, because despite the fact that UDMR did send a message encouraging the Komarno conference, UDMR still considers, according to its executive chairman, Csaba Takacs, that it has to follow its own way, that the steps taken by the Hungarian minorities living in other regions are not identical to those taken here, and that neither the success nor the failure of the Komarno conference can influence in any way the policy adopted by UDMR. Right now UDMR believes that the most pressing issue to be dealt with is the Hungarian minority [of Romania] economic situation. As a matter of fact, one of the angles of that issue was also debated during the Miercurea Ciuc meeting.

According to Bela Zsolt Gyorgy, deputy chairman of UDMR, that angle refers to the implementation of Bill No.32 of 1991 passed by the parliament in Budapest, that also concerning—as strange as some might find this—a number of 36,000 Romanian citizens. The aforementioned bill stipulates that the Hungarian state should pay damages (in the form of compensation notes) to its former citizens, who during World War II were captured by the Soviets. The maximum amount to be paid is 11,000 forints (about \$120) for each month spent by each person after 1 August 1945 in Soviet prisoner camps. The lawmakers decided to distinguish among persons who are currently Hungarian citizens and those who today are citizens of other states. The latter may sell their compensation notes on the free market or on the stock exchange market; they may buy goods in certain shops; they may invest them or turn them into stocks of various companies. However, all this may be done solely in Hungary.

The Miercurea Ciuc meeting was intended to inform the participants in detail about the stipulations of the aforementioned bill and to minimize the risks that could occur while using the said compensation notes. Considering that about 20 percent of the persons eligible to receive such damages are ethnic Romanians (about 8-10,000 persons), UDMR intends to translate into Romanian the booklet that it will publish containing information on the bill. Deputy chairman Gyorgy also told us that the deadline for registering as a former prisoner of war has already expired, but between 15 February and 15 March of this year people can still hand in the necessary documentation to be included among those who are eligible to receive compensation.

In Transylvania certain people are still speculating about the possible political, propaganda, or other kind of purposes of that bill. And it is quite likely that some of their suspicions might turn out to be true. However, until then there is nothing we can do except highlight (and he who has ears will hear) UDMR's sustained efforts to continuously keep its entire electorate.

New Ethnic Unrest in Cluj Possible

AU1301084494 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 4 Jan 94 p 4

[Report by Bogdan Eduard: "Gheorghe Funar Will Change the Inscription on the Statue of the King of Hungary"]

[Text] Gheorghe Funar, mayor of the city of Cluj, chairman of PUNR [National Romanian Unity Party], has prepared a series of actions for this year intended to "please" the Hungarian ethnic minority. Thus, the mayor has decided to finalize work on the equestrian statue of King Matthias Corvinus in the center of the city by replacing the [Latin] inscription [on the pedestal] Mathias Rex with a new [Romanian] one, Matei Corvinul.

According to reliable sources, Funar regards the old inscription as a compromise solution arrived at by the communists and Horthysts [Hungarian fascists during World War II], and, therefore, it has to be eliminated right away so that it will not overshadow the great festivities to celebrate the anniversary of the 1859 Union [of Wallachia with Moldavia] that are to take place in Cluj on 24 January.

It should be noted that, on 6 December 1992, the measure [taken by Funar] to modify the equestrian statue of King Matthias [by adding a plaque belittling the personality of the king and hoisting the national colors all around the statue] triggered off unprecedented protests on behalf of the ethnic Hungarians living in the city.

Union Head Ends Hunger Strike After Dismissal

AU1201200594 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The free Trade Unions of the Romanian Radio and Television has sent us the following communique:

Taking into consideration the decision of the Romanian Government by which Mr. Paul Everac was released from his office as general director of the Romanian Television, as well as the pledges assumed by the Deputy Speaker of Romania's Parliament Dan Martian, promising that the bill on the organization and functioning of the Romanian radio and television societies will be debated in parliament in emergency procedures beginning with 1 February 1994 [beginning of the ordinary session of parliament], the Free Trade Unions of the Romanian Radio and Television declare the following things:

1. The protest action by staging a hunger strike of [television union head] Dumitru Iuga is suspended, effective immediately.
2. The non-observance of the pledges assumed by the chamber of deputies, as well as any attempts to stall the passing of the aforementioned bill will trigger an amplified resumption of the protest actions.

The communique is signed by Dumitru Iuga, the chairman of the Free Trade Unions of the Romanian Radio and Television.

Karadzic Addresses Serbian Assembly

AU1701192094 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in
Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 17 Jan 94

["Excerpt" from introductory speech by Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, at the Serbian assembly session in Bijeljina on 17 January—recorded]

[Text] We are making concessions for peace, the concessions are being accepted, peace is not being secured, new concessions are demanded, and this is then repeated, with us extending and advancing this platform at our expense, and every time the platform is (?newer) and has more Serbian concessions and yet there is no peace.

Esteemed deputies, you must decide whether we should stop making concessions. You, as well as the general population, the people that you represent, must decide when we should put a stop to all this. You must decide how many people have to die for a Serbian village for us then to give that Serbian village to the Muslims. It is much easier for us to give a Serbian village away without anyone getting killed. This means that had we accepted at the (?Lisbon) conference [words indistinct] without casualties, it would have been easier for us to move our people from some of their homes, because we would have created a state. These generations would have suffered, this segment of the population would have suffered, but from the national point of view, the job would have been finished.

The longer the war lasts, the more our young men get killed in defense of their hearths, and the fewer concessions we can make. We must state this openly. Our people believe us, but are shaking their heads wondering why we have been making so many concessions. We always said that we made concessions because of peace. We do not have a surplus of Serbs, we want to save every Serb. However, the other side is preparing for a long and bloody war. The other side is rejecting all peace initiatives. The other side is violating cease-fires. The other side is arming itself. The other side is trying to deceive us in the negotiations, so that we demobilize both psychologically and in our frame of mind, to adjust ourselves to the peace that is about to happen, whereas they are preparing for even fiercer offensives, probably next Spring.

It seems to me that this round of talks in Geneva is the turning point and that nothing will be the same again after it. We cannot allow ourselves to prepare for a peace that will not happen. If there is no peace, if it becomes clear at this round of talks that there will be no peace, we will have to prepare for war. Gentlemen, as you know, we have been waging a war according to peacetime laws. We have not proclaimed a state of war. We proclaimed a state of immediate danger of war even though a war was declared on us. This is one of the great achievements of this assembly, of the people in general, and of the republic of Srpska, the fact that we created the state on our own, according to peacetime laws.

If this state comes under threat, above all by our immediate enemies and then their allies and helpers from all over the world, as well as the strongest military force in the world, NATO, and the countries that support it, then we must prepare for war. Our state is two years old, or rather two years young; it is mature and strong enough to defend itself. On the other hand, the preparations for defense will (?dissuade) possible aggressors from their intentions.

Therefore, I think that today, in open discussions, we should come up with as many ideas as possible on what to do next. I personally think that the existing platform should be offered until it is rejected there, although we believe the Muslims have already rejected it, because the official representative of their delegation told our official representative that this was out of the question. This is quite clear and we should prepare back-up alternatives.

These back-up alternatives should come from today's discussion, from your views. We know how many times we [words indistinct] convincing you, begging you, explaining to you to accept compromises. We have no regrets. We think that it was our duty to ensure peace to our people, above all, even if at the cost of some territories. However, it has now [word indistinct] that we no longer have the choice nor the right to deceive ourselves, because we are facing an enemy that does not want anything, an enemy that is supported by almost the entire world, an enemy that expects us not to do anything militarily, and to adhere to a platform that is very conciliatory.

I am still of the opinion that if peace were established, if killings stopped, it would still pay to make the sacrifices contained in the current platform. With (?this) we would save many of our lives and many houses. However, if this peace is not to come to pass, we must come to a new position, even if this position remains [word indistinct]; we must have back-up alternatives, even if they remained unpublished, but we must arrive at a platform on the basis of which you representatives would act in the interest of ending the war and the realization of our aims.

All our aims are still valid, except the creation of the republic of Srpska. They are still valid because we are involved in a peace process that has had no success. With their definitive historical aims, the Serbian people have embarked on the path. They are entitled to them. They have no obstacles in the way, no one who has a right to obstruct them. They will try to obstruct us (?illegitimately), but all these things are still valid: the unification with Krajina, the unification with Serbia, the defining of borders, the outlet to the sea, and the creation of an economic and political system. We are simply running late because the other side, which is continually losing battles to us, does not want to sign a peace, an honorable peace, a more than honorable peace, peace that offers them more territory, significantly more, one and half times more territory than they control at this moment.

Therefore, I appeal to you to make new proposals with brief, concise speeches—I have the right to ask that of you as I (?was) brief myself—from among which we will extract one or two back-up alternatives for our future actions. Thank you.

Holds News Conference

LD1701235294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2256 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] Bijeljina, 17 Jan (TANJUG)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, stated in Bijeljina this evening that the assembly of the republic of Srpska today had adopted a decision to permit the exchange of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] troops in Srebrenica with the same number of Dutch soldiers armed with the same weapons, adding that this operation could be carried out as early as tomorrow in cooperation with the general staff of the army of the republic of Srpska. Speaking about attempts to concoct reasons for issuing threats to the Serbs, Karadzic added that, as regards Tuzla, it was obvious that those who were advocating the opening of the airport were trying to prolong the war, as this was yet another way to help the Muslims obtain weapons.

There is no reason why all airports in Bosnia-Herzegovina should not be opened, but not before a peace agreement has been signed, because the airports would be abused for military purposes, Karadzic said. Karadzic held a news conference after the republic of Srpska assembly wound up its session today at which it adopted a platform for tomorrow's round of negotiations in Geneva. Details of the platform have not been disclosed. Karadzic stressed that the Serbs had worked out options that would be used to achieve their objectives, saying that he did not expect any essential changes in the Muslim side's further rejection of the peace plan. Karadzic recalled that the Muslims were not forced to change anything; they were not under pressure from the international community. Because all the threats were directed towards the Serbs, the Muslims were encouraged to continue the war. Karadzic said that the international community was prolonging the war in Bosnia by maintaining sanctions and issuing threats to the Serbs.

It is absolutely certain that the Muslims would accept peace if the international community were to exert the same pressure on all three sides and stop threatening the Serbs and if it lifted sanctions against the Serbs, in which case the Muslims would clearly realize peace is more beneficial to them than war, Karadzic said. Karadzic said that although Serbians were already used to threats, they nevertheless took all threats very seriously: "These are not some minor forces but the world's largest military organization."

He noted that "almost everything the international community has done so far in the area of the former Yugoslavia was irrational and irresponsible." He also stressed that he believed that reason would prevail. He added that it was the ultimate paradox that small nations

like the Serbs could be such a threat to Western national interests that such a huge force might be deployed. The Serbian delegation will neither act nor take decisions under pressure, Karadzic emphasized.

Replying to a question about his mood on his way to Geneva, Karadzic said he was pessimistic as regards the international community's intentions to support peace. The president of the people's assembly of the republic of Srpska, Momcilo Krajisnik, said that in the course of the debate on the platform, the deputies had demanded that the coming period and the events that might follow be taken seriously, since the Muslims were making serious preparations for war. He said certain territorial concessions had been criticized and that the deputies maintained these concessions were seriously damaging to the republic of Srpska.

Expressing regret at not being able to talk about the platform because he was duty-bound not to by the assembly's decision, Krajisnik added that this document includes an invitation to talks and provides every possibility of satisfying the interests of all three sides.

Serbs To Respond to Muslim Rejection of Plan

LD1701162094 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] Sarajevo, 17 Jan (TANJUG)—The [Bosnian Serb] assembly will discuss the latest situation created after the Muslims rejected the plan which offers them 33.3 percent of [Bosnian] territory and a "reasonable way to gain access to the river Sava, and we now have to see which way to proceed now". Republic of Srpska [RS] president Radovan Karadzic told TANJUG today.

According to him, the Muslim representatives rejected the 33.3 percent of the territory offered to them—the percentage the international community has insisted on—in the talks Bosnian Serb assembly president Momcilo Krajisnik held with them at Sarajevo airport on Saturday [16 January].

"The most important thing is that we met the demand by the international community, which requested 30 percent. The Muslims then demanded 33 percent. The international community supported that demand. We found even the additional 3 percent, and then the Muslims rejected that too," Karadzic recalled before today's session of the Bosnian Serb assembly in Bijeljina.

"The war is still going on. People are still getting killed, and we have made many concessions precisely to end the war and the killing and to have peace immediately," the RS president said. "Since this has not happened, we have to decide today which path to take in the future."

Koljevic Announces New Platform for Negotiations

AU1701213894 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] This evening, the assembly of the republic of Srpska meeting in Bijeljina ended its discussion on the platform of the Serbian delegation for the peace talks in Geneva tomorrow [18 January]. At the end of the session, Nikola Koljevic, vice president of the republic of Srpska, made a statement for Belgrade Radio's special correspondent Milorad Denda:

[Denda] Professor Koljevic, what did today's session of the assembly of the Serbian Republic conclude?

[Koljevic] Today's session on the platform for the peace agreement concluded that the delegation of the republic of Srpska will once again offer in Geneva what the Serbian side has been asked to offer in the past, namely territorial concessions, and the administration of the district of Sarajevo, under specific conditions agreed upon during the negotiations. However, considering the public statements by the Sarajevo Presidency, especially by Messrs. Izetbegovic and Ganic, the assembly has adopted another platform in case the Muslim side does not accept the proffered peace agreement.

This platform will be revealed, that is presented, in Geneva tomorrow, and the general conclusion, if I may say so, is unanimous and undivided that if the Muslim side does not want the agreement on these bases, the representatives of the republic of Srpska will take a very specific and definitive stand that will lead toward the affirmation of the republic of Srpska on completely new bases.

[Denda] Can you be more specific about these new bases?

[Koljevic] These bases will be discussed, or rather the platform itself deals with these bases. The most important element for these bases is that we will proceed with the demand for a cease-fire and the de facto situation on the ground.

Bosnian Presidency Rejects Croatian Proposal

LD1601202994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Text] At the session of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina held 14 January 1994 a proposed agreement was discussed on establishing lasting and overall peace between the Croatian and Bosniak-Muslim people in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the foundations for future common life, offered by the Croatian side at the talks in Bonn on 9 January.

The Presidency supported the initiative as well as all efforts aimed at achieving a lasting peace, friendship and life together of the Croatian and Bosniak-Muslim people. The Presidency is also of the opinion that the life

together of and the friendship among all the three peoples in Bosnia-Herzegovina is of historic interest and that the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as a multinational community, is interested in cooperation with the neighboring countries.

As regards the relations between the Croatian and Bosniak-Muslim people—they have historic foundations and are based on territorial links, economic, cultural closeness, and joint strategic interests, also bearing in mind the fact that these two peoples and states are under threat from the same aggressor. This is why the Presidency is determined to continue with the efforts as soon as possible to halt the tragic conflict between the Croats and Bosniak-Muslims, which is primarily a consequence of the greater Serbian aggression and to find such political and system solutions which would, instead of allowing the conflict, stimulate friendship, cooperation and even integration processes which would benefit our peoples and states.

Some parts of the [proposed] agreement set such objectives and the Presidency supports them. Unfortunately, the agreement as a whole, in its proposed form, cannot be accepted for several principled reasons. First, an agreement cannot be signed by peoples, but by internationally recognized subjects. In this case the subjects of the international public law are the states of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as the internationally recognized states and UN members. Since these two states have recognized each other, signing the agreement on behalf of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna is not legally valid or possible, nor is it politically acceptable. It implies derecognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Republic of Croatia, with all negative consequences stemming from it.

Second, the agreement's preamble does not mention the third nation, that is the Serbian nation, without which there is no overall and just solution and whose position must also be taken into consideration.

Third, the preamble says that the parties to the agreement will give personal guarantees for the implementation of the agreement, which is legally invalid in a case of an international agreement between two sovereign, internationally recognized states. A shortcoming of the [proposed] agreement is also that it does not state which international legal subject will guarantee its implementation.

Four, the [proposed] agreement uses the terminological names : the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna and the Muslim-Bosniak republic, which define in advance the names and solutions which are not in accordance with the terminology of the so-called Geneva package—for example: the republic with the majority Croatian population.

Five, as regards a possible secession and the end of the existence of the Union of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina the formulations differ significantly from those which were agreed on and accepted in principle at

the Geneva talks. The constitutional agreement on the formation of a union of the republics does not envisage the possibility of a union of two republics. The proposed agreement does not respect the agreed conditions nor the procedure in case of a possible secession from or disintegration of the union, nor the consequences envisaged in these situations. In such a situation it is particularly important that the republic with the majority Bosniak-Muslim people takes over the Neum municipality, the area of Brcko, and the international-legal status and continuity of the internationally recognized Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Six, the solutions which the agreement proposes for Mostar and Neum are not in accordance with what was agreed onboard Invincible, nor with the solutions which were agreed in principle during the Geneva peace process.

Seven, many articles of the agreement contain legal shortcomings, political inconsistency and terminological imprecision, and some articles contradict some other ones—[for example] the definition of the status of Mostar, Neum and the free zones in the [Croatian Adriatic] ports of Ploce and Rijeka, the imprecision in defining the envisaged borders between the two future republics, and the leaving out of the third, Serbian side, and the problem of the occupied territory etc.

For all these reasons, and with the objective of using constructively the [Croatian] initiative to find solutions which would bring about peace and friendly cooperation between the two peoples and states the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina has decided:

First, to relaunch the initiative to establish confederal relations between the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, as two sovereign and internationally recognized states. The presidency also reiterates its proposal that in the parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina controlled by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the HVO [Croat Defense Council] a united constitutional and legal system be promptly established. It would be based on the principles of full national equality and parliamentary democracy. Local authorities would be based on proportional representation, according to the population census of 1991. Domination by the majority population would be eliminated by the use of parity and consensus when deciding on most important issues. Other areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina would be treated as occupied territories and solutions for them would be sought within a peace process and a process of a democratic transformation within the Serbian national corps. Decentralization of the state authorities and the internal regionalization of the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina would not be resolved through the confederal agreement.

To implement this initiative the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina proposes that a joint interstate commission be formed promptly to examine all elements of the future

confederation. Some foundations for it have already been defined in article 15, part two of the agreement [proposed by the Croats].

Until the entire confederal agreement between the two states is finalized the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina expresses willingness to examine all proposals related to the halting of the war confrontations, establishing peace and promoting life together both in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the Republic of Croatia, the reply of the Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency to the agreement proposed by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman says in its conclusion.

Ljubljankic: Proposal 'Useless'

LD1501190294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Bosnia-Herzegovina's Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubljankic, was the guest at a meeting today of the Council of the Congress of Bosniak-Muslim Intellectuals. He spoke about the position and stances of the Bosnia-Herzegovina delegation ahead of the next round of Geneva talks. [Name indistinct] has the report.

[Correspondent] At today's discussion of peace talks at the Council of the Congress of Bosniak-Muslim Intellectuals, Minister Ljubljankic spoke, among other things, about elements of our position before the next round of Geneva talks, which was defined in the past few days.

[Ljubljankic] "As you know, in Bonn we discussed the Croatian state's offer that is—from the legal and political point of view—useless. Starting from its heading: A contractual agreement, and so on via the preamble and the articles explaining the agreement—we reached the conclusion that I have just said: The document is useless.

The document basically contains an offer for a confederation between Croatia—enlarged by so-called Herceg-Bosna—and some future Bosniak-Muslim republic as it is defined in the document."

[Correspondent] What forced the Croatian leadership to take this step? Minister Ljubljankic believes that it was Croatia's stained reputation on the international scene, as well as the sharp criticism of Tudjman's policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina, voiced in Croatia itself.

What will be our reply? The working group, set up at the prime minister's request and which included Minister Ljubljankic, has prepared draft proposals, which were yesterday discussed at the sessions of the Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency and the government.

[Ljubljankic] "We will submit a new proposal to the Croatian side on a confederal agreement between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina—Bosnia-Herzegovina meaning the territory held by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army—the Croatian side refers to it as the Muslim

army—and Herceg-Bosna, because the remaining territory will be considered as temporarily occupied. This draft document will state that the power would be based on the principle of parity between Croats and Muslims and that the two state working groups or commissions will work on perfecting and finding a final definition of this [word indistinct]."

[Correspondent] During his recent visit to Sarajevo, former French President Giscard d'Estaing suggested to President Izetbegovic to bypass Geneva in some way and bring in new elements to the talks, Ljubljankic said and added:

[Ljubljankic] "We think that the time has come to do something like this because Geneva, I have recently said it on radio, has become a caricature. There is always something being added, we have constantly been adding something to the proposals. One side would be dissatisfied with something and it would add an element; finally the whole project became a caricature [words indistinct] I think that these things should be changed and that the UN Security Council should take over. Given the existing status quo it is better that the UN Security Council supervises the situation in Bosnia than at the Conference on Former Yugoslavia."

[Correspondent] The largest part of the public abroad supports the official Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities, and so do many former politicians whose opinion is still important in the world. Active foreign politicians however, favor a division of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the equation of guilt and so on. Minister Ljubljankic will tell us why that is so.

[Ljubljankic] "I have only one answer: Because it is the Muslims who live in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Why are they afraid of Bosnian Muslims (?when) the Bosnian Muslims are also Europeans? They are surprised that if we have already accepted all the benefits of European culture, and if we live according to the European cultural pattern, we are still Muslims. (?Is this) a way for Islam eventually to come to Europe as an idea, not only as a form, as a shadow of something historical and traditional, but also as an idea to take Europe, to encompass it, to fulfill the emptiness of the European man with a new idea.

It is my deep conviction that this is the reason why they are afraid. What is the answer to this? We must find one together. I believe that we should remain what we are and remain in Europe."

Bosnian Croats Support Tudjman Initiative

LD1401212194 Zagreb HTV Television in
Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Mate Boban, president of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna, today convened the first session of the presidential council of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna. The council discussed to date the course of peace

negotiations and the current military and political situation in the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Presidential Council gave its full support to the new initiative launched by Franjo Tudjman, the president of the Republic of Croatia, in Bonn as a contractual agreement on establishing lasting and comprehensive peace between Croat and Bosniak-Muslim nations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also gave full support to President Tudjman and the negotiating team, and upheld the constructive efforts and proposals to end the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the upcoming peace talks in Geneva.

Silajdzic Expresses Pessimism Over New Talks

AU1601182494 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT
16 Jan 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Jan 16 (AFP)—The UN-mediated Bosnia peace process should be scrapped if Tuesday's [18 January] talks in Geneva fail said Bosnian premier Haris Silajdzic, as his Moslem-led government and rebel Serbs expressed pessimism over prospects for reaching agreement.

"A conference which does not bear fruit should cease to exist," Silajdzic said Sunday, referring to the UN conference on the former Yugoslavia which has led peace negotiations over Bosnia-Herzegovina with the European Community. "Under these conditions the Bosnian issue should be sent back to the Security Council, which would have to assume responsibility for Bosnia-Herzegovina," he added. Silajdzic threatened to boycott the Geneva talks if "Bosnian civilians continue to be killed," adding "we should bring the Europeans, the Americans and the Russians to negotiate in Sarajevo, under shell fire."

The Bosnian premier, who held talks Saturday with Momcilo Krajisnik, speaker of the self-styled Bosnian Serb parliament, said he was "not optimistic" that a settlement of the 21-month-old war could be reached. "We reached no political agreement," said Silajdzic, adding that "I wonder whether there will be any progress in Geneva." [passage omitted]

In Athens, Bosnia mediators Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen held talks with Greek Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias, whose country currently holds the EC's rotating presidency. Owen said the prospects for a settlement in Geneva were not good given the intensification of fighting in Bosnia. Stoltenberg said Greece, which is close to the Serbs, fellow Orthodox Christians, had not officially presented a new peace initiative but had offered "an idea".

Silajdzic Discusses Meeting With Krajisnik

LD1501200594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] [Announcer] After a month's break, Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic had a

meeting with Momcilo Krajisnik [president of the Bosnian Serb assembly] at Sarajevo airport.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, which issues did you discuss today?

[Silajdzic] We discussed political issues, electricity and gas supplies and prisoner exchanges.

[Correspondent] What did you agree to?

[Silajdzic] Let us begin with easier issues. Concerning electricity supply, we agreed to repair the power line between Sarajevo and Buca Potok. Repair teams have tried to go out to do the repairs four times, but the Serb side did not allow them to do anything. However, it was said this time that they would allow it. We will see.

It is important for both sides to respect their mutual interests [words indistinct]. Concerning the exchange of prisoners, the big problem is that we are not sure that the number of prisoners registered by the Red Cross is correct. We think that there are prisoners [words indistinct]

Therefore, I think that a partial exchange of prisoners is possible, which means that we will exchange as many prisoners as possible, but that an exchange according to the all-for-all principle—according to Red Cross lists—is not possible for the time being because we think that this would not be an all-for-all exchange. We believe that the Red Cross has not registered all prisoners.

The gas supplies were interrupted yesterday. I hope that we solved that problem too, and that this will not happen in the future.

Concerning political issues, I must say that we met after a long time, but there are no results, no changes. Our positions have remained unchanged. We will meet in Geneva soon. I cannot say whether any progress will be made there. Both sides want peace, at least judging by statements. However, we do not want the peace which is being offered to us, which is unacceptable. I do not know whether any progress in that respect will be made. I also must say that our side stressed the problem of bombing the city [Sarajevo], and the actions taken despite promises that they would not be taken in other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, I must say that the other side voiced the same complaints concerning the territories under occupation. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Boban Reportedly 'Ousted From Power'

AU1401184494 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban was ousted from power today. According to the Croatian Government, he will not take part in the Geneva peace negotiations for Bosnia any more. Boban's removal from office appears to be connected with the Croats' military defeats in central Bosnia.

Karadzic Orders Ban on Attacks on UNPROFOR

LD1701154594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 17 Jan (TANJUG)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, today issue an order to all subordinate commands and members of the republic of Srpska army strictly to refrain, as always before, from engaging in any military activities against UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] and other international organizations.

The order, issued ahead of the new round of Geneva negotiations on former Bosnia-Herzegovina, is one more measure of precaution in order to reduce to the minimum possible manipulations, imputations, and accusations at the expense of the republic of Srpska army, that it allegedly imperils members of the international organizations in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, sources close to the republic of Srpska leadership believe.

The Serbian side has so far been exceptionally cooperative with international organizations, but it has often been accused of putting humanitarian missions in jeopardy, despite the fact that it has never engaged in military actions against members of the international organizations, the sources say. [passage omitted]

With a view to preventing any undesirable incidents with international organizations, Karadzic issued a strict ban on all military activities in the direction of Sarajevo airport directed against any aircraft landing at the airport, any points of deployment and convoys belonging to UNPROFOR, the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other humanitarian organizations.

President Karadzic ordered that all UNPROFOR convoys, military observers, and convoys belonging to international humanitarian organizations, that have obtained valid permission to move around in the territory of the republic of Srpska, be provided with full protection and unhindered movement, with planned and necessary inspection, and that "a completely fair and professional attitude" be taken toward representatives of all these organizations.

He also ordered that all controversial issues arising with UNPROFOR representatives and military observers be dealt with exclusively through corps commands and the main headquarters of the republic of Srpska army, while disputes with international humanitarian organizations are to be dealt with through the government's coordinating body, a statement dispatched from the office of republic of Srpska president Radovan Karadzic says.

Prlic: Bosnian Croats To Join Croatia

LD1401205294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Zagreb, Jan 14 (TANJUG)—Prime minister of the Croatian republic of Herceg-Bosna Jadranko Prlic

said that the Bosnian Croat state will join neighbouring Croatia if the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina breaks up.

In a statement to the Split weekly NEDELJNA DALMACIJA Prlic said that Bosnia-Herzegovina can only survive as a union of the republics of the three constituent nations—Moslems Serbs and Croats, and that if such a state is formed Herceg-Bosna would not secede. Asked if Herceg-Bosna and the republic of Bosnian Serbs (RS) would recognize each other Prlic said that this would automatically take place if the union is formed for it provides for the existence of three mutually recognized republics.

Even though the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Serbs assured one third of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina the Moslems asked for at the last round of peace talks in Geneva and Brussels last month, the Moslems again turned down the plan saying that they were dissatisfied with the quality of the territories.

What the Bosnian Moslem leadership wants is a Moslem-dominated unitary Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was confirmed Wednesday by Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic who said that the Moslems have to fight for a united Bosnia and the preservation of Islam there and called for new military operations. He also stressed that his troops were now 200,000 strong and that things were now different.

The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina broke out in April 1992 because Izetbegovic insisted on a unitary state, which was first rejected by the Bosnian Serbs and later by the Bosnian Croats, who declared their own states within the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Croatian Air Raids 'Witnessed by UN Forces'

AU1401192094 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT
14 Jan 94

[By Victoria Stegic]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, Jan 14 (AFP)—Aircraft, believed to Croatian, have bombed the central Bosnian towns of Vitez and Novi Travnik in defiance of a UN flight ban over the war-torn state, UN Protection Force spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Bill Aikman said Friday. [passage omitted] "Since the rockets fell in areas controlled by the Bosnian Army, it appears that the raids came from the other side," he said. Aikman said the attacks had not been confirmed by either the UN or NATO, but that the two air raids had been witnessed by UN forces on the ground. [passage omitted]

David Owen, the European Community's negotiator in the Bosnian conflict, said "a very substantial part" of the Croatian Army was operating in Bosnia and called on the international community "to react more firmly." Geneva conference spokesman John Mills refused to comment on the raids Friday [14 January].

A Bosnian Croat HVO spokesman in Mostar said he did not know to whom the helicopters belonged.

"All I know is that these past few days Moslem forces have overflowed Mostar, the Neretva river and Vitez," spokesman Veso Vegar said. "We suppose that the helicopters seen yesterday were Moslem, since the Serbs fired on them." [passage omitted]

In the meantime, two people were killed and 23 wounded by shelling in Sarajevo Friday, hospital officials said.

Renewed Fighting in Tuzla Reported

LD1601154594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Attacks by the criminal chetniks and the shelling of residential areas in the Tuzla area continued today. A general alert has been in effect in Tuzla all day again. One resident was killed and three were wounded, all of them women and children, in the shelling this morning. Tuzla was shelled again at 1350. There are no reports of casualties in this latest treacherous attack by chetniks from Mt. Majevica on the UN Protected Area. [passage omitted]

Muslims, Serbs Fighting Around Novi Travnik

LD1701135194 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in
Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] The HVO [Croatian Defense Council] also reports that Serbs and Muslims are fighting around Novi Travnik. Since early this morning artillery explosions were heard on parts of the Novi Travnik and Travnik fronts in what is most likely a battle between Serbian and Muslim armies. However, the Muslim army did aim small arms fire onto parts of the Travnik front that are under HVO control. Muslim snipers are also active in Mostar as well. There are no reports of casualties.

Serbs Reportedly Resume Shelling of Srebrenica

AU1401193394 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] This morning, the Serbian aggressor again started shelling Srebrenica. The regions of (?Lihtari) and Vranik were shelled from the direction of Bratunac, while the residential areas of the town were shelled from Kravac. One civilian was killed and 11 seriously wounded. This was announced by the War Presidency of the Srebrenica commune.

At about 1230, the aggressor shelled the Sucevka area from the direction of Milici. After the shelling of all (?lines), the aggressor fired with anti-aircraft machine guns, guns, and other infantry weapons. Members of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] in our town can confirm this attack. It has been proven once again that Srebrenica is not protected according to the provisions

of the Security Council Resolutions 819 and 824. This was stated in a communique issued by the Srebrenica War Presidency.

Because of this, the Srebrenica War Presidency appeals once again to the Presidency and the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as the General Staff of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and UNPROFOR to require the aggressor strictly to observe the provisions of the agreement on the demilitarization of Srebrenica.

Croats: Government Forces 'Heavily Defeated'

LD1301194794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Today, the Muslim army stepped up artillery and infantry attack on Novi Travnik and Busovaca in central Bosnia. The Croat Defense Council [HVO] has heavily defeated the Muslim army. Zdenko Vranjes reporting for Croatian Radio from Medjugorje.

In the course of heavy fighting in the Sofe area near Vitez, HVO formations have managed to recapture trenches lost in recent fighting. As the HVO Vitez brigade reports, a large number of dead Muslim soldiers have been left behind in this area following three days of fierce fighting. The HVO will not let UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] enter this area and inspect the site unless the Muslim side enables the peace force to launch an inquiry in Krizancevo Selo and Buhine Kuce, the Vitez brigade has announced.

The Muslim army today continued attacking other villages, too, near Vitez-Lazine and Buhine Kuce in particular. The Muslim army's advance has been checked in this area, too. [passage omitted]

HVO Still Blocking Food Convoy From Maglaj

AU1401202694 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Report by Hajrudin Sermic]

[Excerpt] The residents of Maglaj have been deprived of yet another urgently needed convoy of food and medicine. Eight UNHCR trucks arrived, carrying everything but food. The authorities of the aggressor 111th HVO [Croatian Defense Council] Brigade have been blackmailing our side by insisting that, before the [food] convoy enters the town, their 34 fighters be immediately exchanged for more than 100 of our civilians, mainly sick and exhausted women, children, and elderly people, who have been in the hands of these criminals for seven months.

Previous convoys for Maglaj were sent back. Once because they did not have a permit from the Serbian authorities, another time because of the Croatian authorities, a third time because they were allegedly shot at, and now because of this exchange. Whether accidentally or not, Larry Hollingworth is involved in this dirty matter.

He came to Maglaj without the convoy at 0930 yesterday to tell the state and military leadership of Maglaj about the HVO's demands.

Mr. Hollingworth returned to Zepce, where he is not being allowed to take the urgently needed food and medicines. Vinko Ivesic, representative of the HVO commission for exchange, and Delaj Krnic, president of our commission, got in touch at 1700. The HVO then revealed its real face. Everything is now crystal clear. They want to get their fighters and ethnically cleanse occupied Zepce of Muslims. They have said loud and clear that they do not care much for their fighters, that they will expel all 860 Muslims to Maglaj, and that they will not allow any convoys to get through in the future, as has been the case so far. [passage omitted]

Croat General Threatens To Bomb Arms Factory

LD1501225294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2149 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Zagreb, Jan 15 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Croat commander General Ante Roso said on Saturday [15 January] he had ordered his troops to bomb, if necessary, the explosives factory in Vitez which has been the target of fierce Moslem attacks in the past few days. Vowing not to allow the enemy to take control of the factory, General Roso said in a statement broadcast on Zagreb television that the Moslems were fiercely attacking Vitez and Novi Travnik, but that the local Croat troops were successfully yielding [as received] to the pressure.

Commenting on the situation in central Bosnia, he said the fiercest Croat-Moslem fighting had been reported in the Lasva river valley.

The Bosnian Croat commander also said he had not accepted or signed any ceasefire at the latest round of talks with Bosnian Moslem commander Rasim Delic, noting that comprehensive political documents were needed for such an agreement. [passage omitted]

HVO: Territory Regained From Muslims in Mostar

LD1501230594 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Excerpt] [Unidentified correspondent] The HVO [Croatian Defense Council] has been operating successfully in Mostar. The area in which we are now was in Muslim hands yesterday. Today this is not the case.

[Zlatan Mijo Jelic, commander of the HVO in Mostar] Yes, as of today, this part of the city is in HVO hands. Only 10 meters [m] away from us you can see a building held by the Muslim Army. It is only a question of time before the HVO will take this building too. The demarcation line between us is currently between five and 10m. The Muslim army tried to push the front line into our territory.

Members of the HVO's First Storm Battalion initially repelled the Muslim Army attack and then launched a counterattack, shifting the front line around Santic Street [main front line in the city center is parallel with Santic Street] and capturing a significant Muslim stronghold in the [nearby] kindergarten and five to six other well-fortified buildings. We pushed the front line about 100m forward, toward the Neretva [river, Muslims control entire left bank and part of right bank] [passage omitted]

'Fierce' Inter-Muslim Fighting Continues

LD1601180494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 16 Jan 94

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 16 (TANJUG)—Fierce inter-Moslem fighting continues in the autonomous province of western Bosnia (APWB) between supporters of provincial leader Fikret Abdic and forces loyal to Bosnian Moslem hardline leader Alija Izetbegovic. Although Izetbegovic's troops are attacking western Bosnia from all weapons at their disposal, the western Bosnia defence lines have remained intact, the local news agency ZBIA reports on Sunday and adds that there are casualties on both sides. Strongly opposed to the proclamation of autonomy of western Bosnia four months ago, Izetbegovic has ordered troops loyal to him to restore his rule there by force.

Bosnian Serb military sources say that Moslems and Croats are mercilessly fighting each other along the Lasva, Rama and Neretva rivers in central and southern Bosnia-Herzegovina. The fiercest fighting has been reported in the areas of Vitez, Novi Travnik and Busovaca in central Bosnia, and at Blagaj near Mostar in Herzegovina, with each side suffering heavy casualties. Serb military sources say that no major changes have been reported on the Moslem-Croat frontline.

The Zagreb-based Croatian radio confirms reports about major fighting near Novi Travnik on Saturday, where it says Moslems shelled Croat positions. The same source reports that ten Croat refugees, fleeing before the Moslem terror in Bugojno in central Bosnia, arrived to the Croat town of Livno in the south-west by passing through Serb-held Kupres. The refugees say that about 3,000 Croats and 500 Serbs are still detained in Bugojno which the Moslems took over from the Croats last autumn.

Izetbegovic's Forces Seek To Arrest Abdic

LD1401201594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Petrovac, Jan 14 (TANJUG)—Fierce intra-Moslem clashes between forces of the radical Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic and his rival Fikret Abdic continue Friday [14 January] on all fronts in western Bosnia while Izetbegovic terrorist groups are trying to arrest Abdic.

Under Abdic's leadership Moslems from the Cazin Krajina declared the autonomous province of western Bosnia in September last year in defiance of Izetbegovic's war option. They urged for the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which broke out in April 1992, to be solved through negotiations with Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats with whom Abdic signed separate peace accords. The fiercest fighting is reported by local Moslem media of the Cazin Krajina to be going on around Trstice and Trzacka Rastela, places taken three days ago by the Abdic forces.

The autonomous province agency ZBIA reports that Izetbegovic forces have launched an all-out attack but that they cannot penetrate the lines held by the Abdic forces and have therefore sent several sabotage and terrorist groups to try to get into Velika Kladusa, the political center of the province, and arrest Abdic.

The agency reports that one of the groups was eliminated in the vicinity of Todorovo, by Velika Kladusa.

Nordic Battalion Comes Under Attack

AU1801133794 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Unattributed report from the press center of the 2d Army Corps in Celic]

[Excerpts] The quiet morning on 18 January turned into hell for residents of the Celic region earlier this morning. Shortly after 1000, members of the Nordic battalion arrived in this area. Their arrival was immediately followed by shelling of the settlements of Vrazici and [word indistinct] from the direction of Brusnica. At the same time, infantry attacks were launched on the north-east part of our commune, from the direction of (?Siljes and Kupusanik), which was supported by anti-aircraft machine guns and anti-aircraft guns. The infantry attack was preceded by a strong artillery attack on the settlements of Celic and Ratkovici. More than 40 122-mm howitzer shells were fired from the direction of Markovac. In addition to material damage, they also wounded (?four) people in (?Celic). [passage omitted]

The last report we received refers to an attack on the members of the Nordic battalion. As we were told, the chetnik fired five [words indistinct] directly at the armored vehicles of the Nordic battalion [words indistinct]. We do not have many details of this attack, but it confirms best the hypocrisy of the chetnik leader Karadzic, who promised that such incidents would not happen.

UN Commander Views War, Blue Helmet Tasks

AU1701212094 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Jan 94 pp 121-123

[Interview with UN General Francis Briquemont by DER SPIEGEL; place and date not given: "Threats Are Useless"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Mr. General, how is the situation in Sarajevo?

[Briquemont] The military situation is very tense throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. While the diplomatic peace efforts continue, all warring parties want to prove in the combat zones that they are not in a weakened or inferior position.

I admire the people of Sarajevo: They are suffering, they are starving, they are ill, but they do not lose their dignity. Those who live here sometimes have the impression that the people who have to bear the war and the political leaders who caused it are worlds apart.

[DER SPIEGEL] At its Brussels summit, NATO again threatened air strikes if Sarajevo and the Muslim enclaves continue to be strangled. Do such announcements still terrify anybody?

[Briquemont] I am tired of having to listen again and again to the talk about air strikes. The siege of cities like Srebrenica, Gorazde, or Mostar cannot be broken by air strikes. Those who do not know the local conditions had better refrain from such demands.

[DER SPIEGEL] Would the UN troops and their humanitarian help also be seriously endangered by NATO's military intervention?

[Briquemont] I am always surprised when I am expected to provide humanitarian help and promote the peace process inasmuch as possible, while at the same time politicians consider the threat of military force. One has to know what one wants. If one decides in favor of war, the UN troops will not be able to continue their humanitarian help under the circumstances. It is simply impossible to keep three warring parties in check and, in addition, help the civilian population with 8,000 blue helmets.

[DER SPIEGEL] That is to say, you would advise UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali against asking NATO for military help?

[Briquemont] How can you hope to achieve a peace agreement if you are threatening air strikes? After all, these strikes are only supposed to be aimed against one side: Everyone wants the Serbs to be given a thrashing. However, the problem is far more complicated. We are dealing with a conflict on three fronts; the idea taken from cowboy films, that is, that there always has to be a good guy and a bad guy, does not fit in with the inextricable Bosnian situation. The West cannot solve the problems with a series of threats. Those who advocate military force would have to accept the logic of war—with all its consequences.

[DER SPIEGEL] So far, the threats have not been very credible. Would the hostile ethnic groups' preparedness for peace increase if NATO were really determined to intervene with massive force, if necessary?

[Briquemont] I am not sure whether this way of thinking is understood by Muslims, Croats, and Serbs. Because of their history, most of the people in former Yugoslavia are convinced that they can only solve their problems with force. The idea of solving conflicts by compromise, which is popular in the West, has not yet been generally accepted here.

[DER SPIEGEL] Even the Muslims, who have always been regarded as victims so far, do not seem to be prepared to give in.

[Briquemont] The Muslims have changed a lot in the past few months; they have become more belligerent. I was taken aback when I heard a representative of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic say: We will win this war. The Bosnian Army, which was very weak when the fighting broke out, is meanwhile far better organized and equipped.

[DER SPIEGEL] That is to say, you are of the opinion that Muslims, Croats, and Serbs are equally to blame for the continuation of the slaughter?

[Briquemont] At present, we could quickly come to an agreement with the Serbs. They would only have to abandon some of their conquered territories. Serbian leader Karadzic has been basically prepared for it. At present, the worst fighting is taking place between Croats and Muslims in central Bosnia. I would have to have far more troops in order to be able to help and mediate there. For we would have to be present in every city and village; only in this way could the people's confidence in the UN mission be gained.

[DER SPIEGEL] Is this confidence not irretrievably lost? The Western crisis managers failed as early as when the first symptoms of Yugoslavia's disintegration were shown.

[Briquemont] The greatest mistake was that the West was not able to agree on a joint strategy and a joint objective right from the beginning. There is a discrepancy between the declarations of intent and the means that are provided for us, the military, for the implementation of the political resolutions on the spot. One did not know exactly what one wanted, too many contradictory opinions were voiced. Successful crisis management is not possible as long as the course is not clear.

[DER SPIEGEL] Would it have been better to intervene early with force, instead of helplessly watching the war spreading in the Balkans?

[Briquemont] If one had decided in favor of military intervention—mind you, if—all participating states would have had to be aware of what that means for them.

[DER SPIEGEL] The West always flinched from these consequences. The hands of the dispatched blue helmets are tied. Thus far, about 70 UN soldiers have been killed by snipers.

[Briquemont] We are confronted with one of the dirtiest wars where anything goes. Our blue helmets are in an extremely difficult situation. But there is no intervention without risk. If we participate in such a humanitarian operation, we will have to expect casualties. Public opinion in the Western countries reacts very sensitively to every loss. However, those who send us here have to prepare themselves for tragedies.

[DER SPIEGEL] How could the safety of your soldiers from 22 countries be improved? Do you need more troops?

[Briquemont] Reinforcements of at least 7,500 men would be necessary. Upon my request, the French and the Scandinavian countries, too, immediately sent a battalion. That means: Instead of 7,500, I got 2,000 additional soldiers. And then the European countries pretend to be generous and ask us to establish three additional land corridors in order to supply the population. We would need at least four battalions, 4,000 men, for this task alone. The United Nations is prepared to dispatch sufficient troops after a peace agreement. This is wonderful, but I would rather have these troops now, in order to be able to fulfill my mission more effectively.

[DER SPIEGEL] Apparently, reinforcements will not come. Do you think that the time when the blue helmets will completely withdraw from Bosnia is near?

[Briquemont] If a peace agreement is not achieved by the end of January, the responsible politicians will have to completely reexamine our commitment in Bosnia. It is

an illusion to believe that the UN troops could continue their humanitarian help indefinitely if the shooting goes on at the same time.

[DER SPIEGEL] For how long will you be able to hold out?

[Briquemont] Personally, I am of the opinion that in any case we will have to stay until the end of the winter. It would be irresponsible to let the civilian population down at this time of the year. However, if the war flares up with new violence in the spring, we will be confronted with the question of whether we can afford to continue as before.

[DER SPIEGEL] You have already thrown in the towel as commander in chief of the UN troops in Bosnia, you asked for your replacement. Have you failed with your mission, which was actually supposed to last until the end of July?

[Briquemont] Nobody comes here to gain glory and success. He who hopes that is a fool. The only thing that we can achieve is to mitigate the people's misery and curb the war. I have done my best, this is only possible for a limited period. At some point everybody is going to be worn out.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you think that a one-year mission is too long?

[Briquemont] UN bureaucracy conceived the duration of the mission; it has nothing to do with the reality of Sarajevo. You cannot imagine what frustrations and humiliations are connected with this job. If one has gone through half a year, it is better to pass on the baton to somebody else who can burden himself with the same hardship with fresh energy.

Milan Martić: 'I Am Nobody's Puppet'*AU1601200094 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 94**[Report by Djordje Gajdosevic from Baranja]*

[Excerpt] [Gajdosevic] Milan Martić, candidate for president of the republic of Serbian Krajina, visited Baranja today. He was warmly welcomed in Darda, Beli Manastir, and Knezevi Vinogradi. His statement that he would do his best to keep his mandate as short as possible, and that he would hand over his presidential function to Slobodan Milošević, were greeted here with long applause.

[Begin Martić recording] I have never concealed the fact that I am committed to this course, that is, that I am carrying out the program drafted by our pan-Serbian President Slobodan Milošević. Despite attacks by some malicious people saying that I am a puppet of that great president of ours, I can openly say that I am nobody's puppet, but I am very well acquainted with the program of President Milošević and his associates, and the program of Dr. Radovan Karadžić and his associates, which are absolutely identical. [end recording]

[Gajdosevic] By stressing that Serbia was behind him, FRY [Sports] Minister Zoran Binguć supported the candidacy of Milan Martić, as did Radovan Pankov [chairman of the Socialist Party of Serbia for Vojvodina], and Brana Crncević and Ljuba Novaković [Socialist Party of Serbia deputies in the Serbian Assembly]. [passage omitted]

Valentic Holds Talks With Serbian Deputies*LD1401223294 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 94**[Report by Zoltan Kabok]*

[Text] Representatives of the government of the Republic of Croatia, led by Croatian Prime Minister Nikica Valentić, today met members of the Club of Deputies of the Serbian National Party [Srpska Narodna Stranka, SNS].

The political issue of settling the Serbian problem in Croatia was the main topic of the discussion, at which the assembly SNS deputies presented their remarks and expressed pleasure at the end of the meeting, saying that only through such meetings a solution can be found in joint work. The implementation of the constitutional law on human rights and liberties, rights of ethnic communities and national minorities, the issue of education, election of Serbian minority representatives to the Chamber of Counties of the Croatian Assembly, appointment of Serbian minority representatives to some positions in county councils, protected areas, the future of local authorities—these are but a few questions that the assembly deputies of Serbian nationality consider decisive for the return of trust in the institutions of the system. After representatives of relevant ministries

had spoken, Croatian Prime Minister Nikica Valentić said this about the mentioned problems:

[Begin Valentić recording] Without any political demagoguery I can completely openly say here that Croatia must build two criteria: First, it has to build a democratic state; it is well-known that in such a state all citizens must enjoy equal rights, because a state that does not guarantee that cannot be a state in the European sense of the word. Consequently, Croatia must be a democratic state and that is the fundamental intention of our government, and second, Croatia must be an economically strong state. [end recording]

[Kabok] Expressing obvious pleasure at the end of the meeting, the SNS assembly deputies once again stressed that all Serbian problems must be resolved exclusively within the Republic of Croatia.

HDZ Denies Rumors on Replacing Top Officials*LD1501144794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 94*

[Text] The Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] presidency held its fourth session in Zagreb last night with President Franjo Tuđman in the chair. Here is a report:

After an exhaustive discussion on the current political situation in Croatia and Croatia's policy concerning efforts to establish a just peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, all members of the presidency voiced their support for Croatian President Franjo Tuđman's present policy, in the spirit of the stands adopted at the second HDZ congress.

For this reason, all misinformation about divisions within the HDZ leadership and about an alleged rift in the HDZ is malicious and false. Equally false is the speculation, carried by some media, that some high-ranking state officials, especially Messrs [Stipe] Mešić, [Josip] Manolić, and [Gojko] Susak have been replaced. The changes already made were carried out in line with HDZ policy.

In addition, the spreading of misinformation about major changes in the interior and defense ministries, and claims that [Defense] Minister Susak is to be replaced by Franjo Gregurić are especially harmful.

The presidency heard a report about allegations that the president of the republic has called for the resignation of Assembly Chairman Stipe Mešić. The truth is that Stipe Mešić is on annual leave and will be spending some time abroad.

The presidency made political assessments of some examples of opposition to the implementation of state policy, such as the unnecessary clash of views concerning foreign investments in Valpovo, which harmed Croatia's foreign relations, despite the repeated stand of the Croatian leadership encouraging foreign investments.

A tribute was paid to Osijek municipality, the county's HDZ branch, the county leadership, and county prefect Branimir Glavas for their positive initiatives directed toward normalizing relations with the Serbian ethnic community and gradually introducing Croatian authorities in UN Protected Areas [UNPA].

By contrast, a statement issued by the Karlovac HDZ city committee on 12 January this year was assessed as harmful and unacceptable. The statement called on the remaining Croats to move out of UNPA's. However, the HDZ presidency maintains that it is the duty of all state and other institutions to help all Croats in every possible way to preserve their homes and stay there, while making efforts to normalize relations with Serbs in Croatian territory under UN protection as soon as possible. This policy has never been demagogical, but reflects the sincerity of the Croatian leadership in its consistent efforts to establish Croatia's full sovereignty in all territories of the Republic of Croatia.

The presidency assessed that some opposition parties' moves and demands geared toward creating a constitutional crisis and early elections are clearly failing to contribute to the consolidation of Croatia's internal stability and international position. On the contrary, they are aimed at destabilizing the democratic system. Their purpose is to cause dissatisfaction and unrest among the people, encourage strikes, and, as they themselves admit, cooperate with a moderate faction within the HDZ in order to bring about a constitutional crisis and topple the authorities. All this should be viewed

within the framework of opposition and foreign speculation about a need to look for acceptable successors in the Republic of Croatia and in other states created after the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia.

The HDZ presidency is consistent in its efforts to establish a law-governed state, protect human rights and press freedom. At the same time, it warns that some of the media are clearly working to destabilize the government using various methods, even inhumane and uncivilized ones. For instance, some media are publishing articles and manipulating the results of opinion polls in order to create a false picture of the public mood and a favorable climate for the destruction of the democratically-elected government.

The presidency voiced its support for implementation of the government's stabilization program, which has been and remains the program of the HDZ. It will resolutely overcome resistance to the implementation of government decisions; this phenomenon is found at all levels of the old bureaucracy. The presidency urged a serious and consistent implementation and further elaboration of this program, as final success and the realization of Croatia's economic renaissance, as outlined in the president's address to the assembly last year, depend on this.

All members of the presidency once again expressed their joint resolve to persevere in implementing HDZ policy under the leadership of President Franjo Tudjman. It is this that led to the establishment of the Croatian state and its international recognition. It will result in the full liberation of all Croatian territories, help bring about a just peace in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina, and secure the strategic interests of the Croatian state.

Federal**Government Introduces New, Convertible Dinar***LD1601222894 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2131 GMT 16 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG)—From 24 January Yugoslavs will have a new, convertible dinar, worth one German mark. According to the Decree on the New Dinar and the Decree on the Dinar Exchange Rate, adopted by the Federal Government this evening, the new dinar will be in circulation both in giro and in effective form [as received] and can be exchanged for any foreign currency.

At a news conference after the federal government's session, Dragoslav Avramovic, the head of the team of experts which made the economic policy programme, and Ratko Banovic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, explained to reporters that the old, existing dinar will continue to be used in financial transactions in the initial period. The rate between the old and the new dinar will be defined daily, on the basis of the exchange rate between the old dinar and foreign currencies.

A fund of \$200 million from the National Bank of Yugoslavia has been prepared as a foreign exchange support for the first emission of the new dinar, scheduled to amount to \$100 million. [passage omitted]

SPO Revokes Mandates for 11 Deputies*LD1501224094 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 15 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 January (TANJUG)—The main committee of the Serbian Renewal Movement [SPO] today expelled from the party 11 federal deputies because of "the most arrogant violation of the programme and statute." All of them, in keeping with the law and the legal acts of the Depos [Democratic Movement of Serbia] coalition, have had their mandates as deputies withdrawn, the main committee of the SPO has announced.

Slobodan Rakitic, Strahinja Kastratovic, Radomir Uroševic, Pavle Premovic, Obren Joksimovic, Radenko Jokovic, Branislav Rakus, Vojislav Nedeljkovic, Zoran Cir-kovic, Jovan Babic, and Jovan Tomic were expelled as members of the SPO.

Of the 122 members of the main committee who attended the session, 111 voted for the expulsions, five opposed, and six abstained.

In keeping with the law and legal acts of the Depos coalition, the main committee also elected 11 new SPO deputies to the Yugoslav Assembly. They will replace those who have been deputies hitherto and who had their mandates withdrawn by the party today. The new SPO federal deputies on the Depos coalition electoral list are:

Dr. Gordana Anicic and Prof. Tomislav Jeremic (Belgrade electoral district), Dr. Danilo Beukovic and Engineer Pera Sijacki (Novi Sad electoral district), Dr. Dragoslav Isakovic and Dr. Dusan Vasic (Uzice electoral district), lawyer Nikola Koca Djordjevic and Prof. Milos Filipovic (Kragujevac electoral district), graduate engineer Dragoljub Janes (Nis electoral district), and lawyer Sreten Nesih (Leskovac electoral district). [only 10 names as received]

The main committee rejected all the allegations contained in the letter of the 11 former federal deputies as untrue and designed only to undermine the electoral success of the SPO and Depos. The main committee assessed "the sad fact that the signatories sent their pamphlet-style letter, which was untrue and not based on the facts, to state television and not to the party authorities" as the most arrogant violation of the SPO program and statute.

Everything was carried out in accordance with a scenario prepared in conjunction with the special political command of the ruling regime, which is tasked with smashing and shaming the democratic opposition, and especially the SPO and Depos as the most powerful opposition forces, the statement says. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Notes Clinton Remarks on Bosnia*LD1501114694 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 15 Jan 94*

["Clinton: Sending of Troops to Bosnia Would be Sheer Folly"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15 (TANJUG)—United States (U.S.) President Bill Clinton has said that his country was not sending troops to the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, nor did it want to seize territories, because that would be sheer folly.

A civil war of its three constitutive peoples—Moslems, Serbs and Croats—has been raging in Bosnia-Herzegovina since April 1992.

Clinton on Friday evening [14 January] told Russian television that the U.S. supported Bosnian Moslems because it supports the multi-national government of Bosnia-Herzegovina which is recognized by the United Nations. Clinton, however, immediately added that his country knew that the Bosnian Government included mostly Moslem elements. The U.S. supports the U.N. mission and wants the bloodshed of people in Bosnia-Herzegovina to end, the U.S. President said.

There are no more legally elected representatives of Bosnian Serbs or Bosnian Croats in the authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They walked out of all legal organs because Bosnian Moslems, violating the constitutionally established equality of the three peoples, want to enforce their domination.

The Serbs were the first to leave the Bosnian leadership because the Moslem-Croat authorities asked for the recognition of the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina without their approval, although the Constitution specifically said that major decisions can be adopted only on the grounds of consensus among the three peoples. Disagreeing with the insistence of Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic on a unitary Bosnia-Herzegovina in which his fellow Moslems and Islam would dominate, Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats have proclaimed their own state communities—the Serb republic and the Croatian republic of Herzeg-Bosna, respectively.

Deputy Prime Minister Cited on Bosnian Conflict

LD1401225694 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736
GMT 14 Jan 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 14 (TANJUG) - Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Zeljko Simic on Friday [14 January] pointed at the decisive role played by, as he said, 'the hasty and rashly' policy of the European Union in the eruption of the conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

During talks with a Spanish parliamentary delegation, Simic underscored there would have been no war in Bosnia-Herzegovina if the right to self-determination of peoples was 'applied universally and not selectively.' He said it was the legitimate right of the Serbian people to fight for its right to self-determination. The Spanish delegation was received by the Chairman of the Yugoslav Parliament's Board for Foreign and Economic Relations, Borisav Jovic, who assessed that the war of the territory of the former Yugoslavia could end soon if Europe and the United States exerted uniform pressure on the three warring sides —Moslems, Serbs and Croats—in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Jovic called for the soonest possible lifting of the international sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and assessed that without any valid historical explanation Yugoslavia was being converted into 'a concentration camp in which people are starting to die of hunger' at the threshold of the twenty first century. He recalled that Yugoslavia had maximally contributed to the peaceful solution to the conflict on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and that at the same time it was subject to sanctions which have destroyed it economically, although it is not at war nor has it provoked the war in any way.

Jovic said the basic aims of Yugoslavia's foreign policy were the restoration of peace on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the lifting of the sanctions and the reintegration of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the international community.

The Spanish delegation, headed by Ernest Luch, assessed that the international community hastily recognized the separatist Yugoslav republics. The speaker of the Yugoslav

parliament's chamber of republics, Milos Radulovic, underscored during his meeting with the Spanish delegation that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has since the very beginning been urging through its parliament the search for a solution in Bosnia by peaceful means and on an equal basis for all the three sides in conflict.

Serbia

Markovic Briefs Spanish Delegation on Kosovo

LD1601121294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143
GMT 16 Jan 94

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG)—Serbian Vice-Premier Danilo Markovic said on Saturday during talks with a Spanish parliament delegation that local self-administration and cultural autonomy for the Albanian national minority can be introduced in Serbia's southern province of Kosovo-Metohija (Kosmet), but certainly not state autonomy because that would endanger the territorial integrity of the republic.

The Spanish political-parliamentary delegation, headed by Ernest Luch, was informed in detail by Markovic about the genesis and strategy of Albanian separatism in Kosmet and efforts by Serbia to normalize the situation in this province. A strong separatist movement has been active for decades in Kosmet, where ethnic Albanians are the majority population. Ethnic Albanian political leaders urge the secession of this province from Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its annexing to neighbouring Albania.

The Spanish MP's, who have been touring former Yugoslavia for several days in order to collect information about developments and possibilities for a peaceful and just resolving of the crisis in this region, had talks in Belgrade on Saturday with a delegation of the republic of Serb Krajina, which was headed by Vice-Premier Stojan Spanovic. The Spanish delegation was informed about the history of the republic of Serb Krajina on the basis of data from works published by foreign historians and cartographers and figures of the Roman Catholic Church, which testify to the centuries-long compactness of the ethnic presence of the Serb people in the current territory of Krajina. The Spanish representatives said that these figures were generally ignored abroad.

The Krajina delegation pointed out that the international community should accept the right of the Serb people to self-determination in agreement with the United Nations Charter, because Serbs in Krajina will never again agree to be governed by Croatia.

The republic of Serb Krajina was formed in 1991 in Serb-populated parts of Croatia in answer to Croatia's forcible secession from former Yugoslavia and attempts to reduce the Serb people to a national minority. The republic of Serb Krajina has been a U.N. Protected Area since March of 1992.

Macedonia

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Ends Visit, Comments

LD1701140694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] Skopje, 17 Jan (TANJUG)—The Macedonian press today quotes a statement by the U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Gordon Sullivan that the American Army is ready to prevent any aggression against (the former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia and to provide humanitarian aid for Macedonia.

Gen. Gordon yesterday spent several hours in Macedonia and visited American soldiers with UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] and two blue helmet observer positions. Before his departure from Skopje he said that he was very satisfied with UNPROFOR's mission on preserving stability in "this important region." The U.S. Army Chief of Staff ruled out the possibility of increasing the contingent of U.S. soldiers with UNPROFOR stationed in Macedonia. Asked what his opinion was about a possible NATO military intervention in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, he briefly said that he was a soldier, not a diplomat. Gen. Sullivan also had a meeting in Skopje with the chief of general staff of the Macedonian army, Colonel-General Dragoljub Bocinov.

Five UNPROFOR Members Detained by Guards

AU1801072494 Skopje MIC in English 17 Jan 94

[Unattributed report: "Five Members of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] Detained in Serbia"]

[Text] It has been announced on 14 January in Belgrade that two transporters carrying members of the U.S. and Norwegian units of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] in Macedonia crossed into Serbian territory on 13 January, near the army barracks Slavovec, whereby the soldiers, who did not carry any weapons, and did not give any resistance, were apprehended by the Serbian border guards. After ten hours of interrogation, they were returned to Macedonia at the border crossing Tabanovce. According to an anonymous UNPROFOR officer in Macedonia, the three Americans and two Norwegians were treated well by the Serbian border guards. "It is possible that they could have crossed into Serbian territory while they were trying to save one of the vehicles," the officer said. Otherwise, a number of such incidents have occurred at this frontier, as it has not been strictly defined.

Akashi Meets Gligorov, Popovski, Crvenkovski

AU1401214594 Skopje MIC in English 14 Jan 94

[Unattributed report: "Akashi in Skopje"]

[Text] The chief of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] and Special Representative of the UN Secretary General Yasushi Akashi arrived on a one day visit to the Republic of Macedonia. The first visit of this high functionary is within the frame of the tour of the republics of

the former Yugoslavia where UNPROFOR forces are stationed. President Gligorov had a meeting with Akashi. He also met with the Minister for Defense Vlado Popovski and the Minister for foreign relations, Stevo Crvenkovski. Akashi also visited the area of operations of UNPROFOR in Macedonia. Otherwise those days the mandate of the current commander of UNPROFOR, Brigadier-General Finn Saemark Thomsen, came to an end. The new commander, the Norwegian Trygve Tellefsch, will arrive in Macedonia on Sunday.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Meets Gligorov

LD1401144994 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Skopje, 14 January (TANJUG)—A delegation of the American Congress led by John Murphy, which is paying a visit to Skopje, has been received by Kiro Gligorov, president of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. On that occasion, views were exchanged on the current situation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the region and also on the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The American congressmen expressed particular pleasure over the successful cooperation with UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] and the Macedonian Government. The American side reiterated its interest in the preservation of peace and stability in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In the course of the talks yesterday, President Gligorov informed his American guests about a Macedonian request to join NATO, particularly to join the Partnership for Peace initiative. This would be, Gligorov said, an important step forward in the prevention of the spread of war to the south of the Balkans and in securing a higher level of stability and security in the region.

In his statement for the local state television, Congressman Murphy [title as received] expressed readiness to deploy fresh additional U.S. Army forces in the UN peace mission, but according to UNPROFOR, there is no reason for such a move.

Kosovo

Rugova Welcomes NATO's Partnership for Peace

LD1401135094 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Text] Pristina, 14 Jan (TANJUG)—Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo (DSK), today welcomed the NATO decision on partnership with eastern European countries made at the summit in Brussels. At a news conference, he did not comment on the NATO threat to bomb the Bosnian Serb positions, but only said that "the threat is realistic." The DSK leader described as positive British Prime Minister John Major's statement on "the policy of prevention in Kosovo." Rugova said that the incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border are "a provocation against Albania, but

also against the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo." Rugova did not elaborate further on any of these issues, nor on his habitual claim about "the repression against the Albanians in Kosovo."

Rugova Urges UN To Decide on Protection

AU1501205594 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] In an interview given to Prishtina's weekly ZERI, commenting on his latest tour of several European countries, Ibrahim Rugova, president of the republic of Kosovo, states that he encountered understanding for the right to independence and neutrality of the people of Kosovo in all of his meetings. The proposal to place Kosovo under international protection is simply a political means toward Kosovo's independence. The UN should decide on this with the mediation of the European Union and the United States, said Mr. Rugova, among other things, to Prishtina's ZERI.

500 Serb Policemen Refuse Kosovo Duty

AU1501204294 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 94

[Text] Some 500 Serbian policemen were dismissed for refusing a duty transfer to Kosovo. It is reported that people from the area Croatia and Bosnian Serbs were sent to Kosovo as replacements.

'Wealthiest' Firm Halts Production Indefinitely

AU1301193294 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 94 p 3

[Report by M. Antic: "'Trepca' on Temporary Leave"]

[Text] Pristina—Milenko Ilic, general manager of Trepca, has extended the 10-day New Year and Christmas holiday for all employees of the Trepca corporation until 24 January, and proclaimed that this temporary leave is "the first part of the annual holidays."

So, instead of the promise given in the electoral campaign that "Trepca would get back on its feet," the agony of the largest and wealthiest company in Serbia continues. Yesterday, the workers, instead of returning to the mines, smelter, refineries, and factories, had to return home, because the general manager had informed them that there were no raw materials, spare parts, protective agents, or reagents necessary for production. Until further notice, that is, according to the manager's current assessment at least until 24 January, the following Trepca mines will be closed: the mine in Stari Trg, "Kisnica," "Novo Brdo," and "Kopaonik" in Leposavic. The lead and zinc metallurgy plants, the entire chemical industry, and the Center for Research and Development will also be closed.

The only employees still working are the clerks who draw up inventories of property, calculate salaries, and sign

annual holiday requests. Also working are the work organizers [organizatori posla].

Ilic, the general manager, did not elaborate on his decision, although everyone expected that Trepca would be the very one to "get back on its feet" not only in Kosmet [Kosovo and Metohija] but in the entire Serbian economy. Such promises were also given by the Serbian Government, which spent a lot of time thinking about Trepca. However, judging by everything, the aid did not come because, according to Ilic, Trepca has no chance of resuming production.

Vojvodina

Ethnic Hungarians Demand Political Autonomy

LD1401141494 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 94

[Excerpts] According to Andras Agoston, chairman of the Democratic Community of Hungarians in Vojvodina [VMDK], a new wave of migration may begin, because the Hungarians in Vojvodina feel that their suffering will not end in the near future. Judit Laszlo reports.

[Laszlo] [passage omitted] Andras Agoston called it a rumor that the VMDK will be the socialists' coalition partner. The Hungarians of Vojvodina wish to ask the English, French, and Russian leaders of the peace process for advice on the formation of an internationally legitimate government, without the intervention of foreign countries in rump Yugoslavia's domestic issues.

According to Deputy Chairman Janos Vekas, Hungary's help is also needed in settling the issue. Therefore, the VMDK has launched an initiative for the parties of the Hungarian parliament and the political forces of the Hungarians beyond the borders to issue a joint declaration to the effect that they wish to realize their national policy interests jointly. In this declaration, the VMDK demands every form of political autonomy, said Deputy Chairman Janos Vekas.

DZVM Not To Help Form New Government

LD1801094694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 18 Jan (TANJUG)—The Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians [Demokratska Zajednica Vojvodjanskih Madjara—DZVM] will not help form a new government in the Republic of Serbia, Andras Agoston, the chairman of this organization told TANJUG today. In other words the DZVM, with its five deputies, will not enter a coalition with either the Socialist Party of Serbia or the opposition. To a suggestion that in this case neither side will have the necessary 126 votes in the republican parliament, Agoston said that "other solutions will have to be sought." The decision not to take part in the formation of a new republican government was adopted by the DZVM presidency last Saturday. [passage omitted]

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.